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PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT OF SLAVES

Articles on the Study of the Philosophical Thought of Slaves

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 31, 1975)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

On June 19, this paper had published a letter from the class in history of philosophy of the workers' college of the No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant in Shanghai about restoring the standing of slaves in the history of philosophy.* On July 3 and 17, it had successively published articles on the philosophical thought of Chih of Liuhsia, a leader of slave uprisings, and on the philosophical thought of slaves in the "Aesop's Fables."** These articles have aroused the attention of the reading public and they have sent us many contributions and letters to discuss their understanding in the study of the philosophical thought of slaves. Three articles are now selected for publication.

*

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* For translation see SPRCP No. 5899.

** For translation see SPRCP No. 5906.

Correctly Appraise the Philosophical Thought of the Working People in History

by

the research unit in the history of Chinese philosophy
of the valve branch of the Hung Chi Shipyard
in Talien

The Kuang-ming Jih-pao has recently published a letter from readers under the title "It Is Imperiative To Restore the Standing of Slaves in the History of Philosophy"* and the article "An Initial Discussion of the Philosophy of the Slave Class," etc. These letters and articles are effective criticism of the old system of the history of philosophy. They have embodied the revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists and some professional theorists in using Marxism to occupy and transform the battlefront of the history of philosophy under the guidance of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In recent years, in the course of compiling popular talks on the history of Chinese philosophy, we have come to realize that in order to restore the standing of the working people in the history of philosophy, it is imperative to adhere to the Party-spirited principle of Marxist philosophy and the materialist conception of history that the slaves are the makers of history. Marx pointed out, "Activities and ideas in history are all the ideas and activities of the 'masses'." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 103) The working people are not only the makers of material wealth, but also the makers of spiritual wealth, philosophy included. Meanwhile, Marxists hold that there is philosophy only when there is class struggle, and that philosophy is the reflection and tool of class struggle. Chairman Mao teaches, "There are as many classes as the number of doctrines."

The slave class and the peasant class that give impetus to the development of the slave society and feudal society naturally have also their own doctrines, their own world outlook and their own philosophy. Such doctrines, views and philosophy of the working people are often expressed in the form of revolutionary slogans, revolutionary programs, folk songs and fables. For example, such revolutionary slogans as "can there be a species of princes, nobles, generals and ministers" put forth by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang, "the blue sky is dead and the yellow sky should be installed" by Chang Chüeh, and "there is a law (natural law) governing life and death, and riches and honors lie on earth (the soil)" by the revolutionary leader Hung Jen-kan of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, are all opposed to the mandate of heaven, and effective criticism of the theory of "oneness of heaven and man" and the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint that "heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not." They give manifestation to naive idealism and naive dialectical thought. In addition, the idea of Chung Hsiang and Yang Yao for "equating

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* For translation see SPRCP No. 5899.

the eminent and the lowly, the rich and the poor," and Li Tzu-ch'eng's idea on "equal distribution of land and abolition of grain tax" are all progressive social views opposed to exploitation and oppression and are fundamentally antagonistic to the historical view of the exploiting classes based on regression back to the ancients.

Some people think that these revolutionary slogans and revolutionary programs are merely political thoughts and not philosophical thoughts. Actually, political thought is theoretically based on a given philosophical thought, and the philosophical thought is for serving the political thought. It is wrong to cut apart distinctly political thought from philosophical thought and to repudiate that the working people have their philosophical thought.

In order to restore the standing of the working people in the history of philosophy, it is also necessary to unearth and collect with unflagging efforts the relevant historical date, and to take Marxist stand, viewpoint and method as the guide. Such historical data should be placed under the specific conditions of class struggle and the two-line struggle in philosophy at that time, so that observation and analysis can be made through "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and returning the true, and proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside."

For example, there has been recorded in Tzu-chih T'ung-chien a saying by Wang Po, leader of the peasant uprising at the end of the Sui Dynasty: "He called himself the man who knew the world, meaning that things could be known." By linking up this saying with the class struggle and ideological struggle of that time for investigation, I have discovered that this saying was made by Wang Po for opposing the policy of keeping the people ignorant pushed by Emperor Yang of Sui, a loyal follower of Confucius. Wang Po was of the opinion that things could be known and the world could be known. He described himself as "the man who knows the world." This showed that Wang Po had acquired ideas based on the theory of reflection of naive materialism and had made criticism against idealist transcendentalism.

Again, some folksongs have also reflected certain philosophical thoughts. In the last years of the Yüan Dynasty, there was in circulation a folksong: "It rains endlessly and there is resentment among the people. Changes are bound to take place in the land of the Central Plain." Here the saying that "changes are bound to take place" means that things are developing and changing and so is the social system. Why are changes bound to take place? Because the tyrannical rule of the exploiting classes has aroused the strong "resentment of the people." The philosophical thought that "changes are bound to take place" expressed by this folksong is fundamentally antagonistic to the metaphysical world outlook that "heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not."

Practice makes us understand that although the scanty data left concerning the philosophical thought of the people have brought considerable difficulties to our work, provided we seriously unearth and collect the relevant data and make use of Marxism to analyze and collate them scientifically, we surely can score achievements.

Engels pointed out, "We must study history as a whole once again and make a detailed study of the conditions responsible for the existence of various social forms. After that, we must think of ways to find out the corresponding viewpoints on politics, private law, esthetics, philosophy, religion, etc., from these conditions. In this connection, very little achievements have been made up to the present because only very few people have worked seriously in this way." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 475) We are resolved to follow Engels' teachings along with other comrades, and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to correctly appraise the philosophical thought of the working people in history and restore history to its original look.

*

Use Marxism To Occupy the Realm of History of Philosophy

by

a portion of worker-peasant-soldier students of the
Philosophy Department of Wuhan University

In the course of studying the history of philosophy, a few of our worker-peasant-soldier students have again and again turned in our minds: Why is it that as the makers of history the slaves have no standing in the history of philosophy? Why have so many volumes of history of philosophy become the history of the philosophers of the exploiting classes? Why are there some people who categorically assert that the slaves have no philosophy? After studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, our answer is that the idealist conception of hstory which holds that heroes are the makers of history is still in domination in the minds of certain historians of philosophy and on the battlefront of the history of philosophy. Therefore, the restoration of the standing of the working people in the history of philosophy is an important aspect in the use of Marxism to occupy the realm of history of philosophy. Through hard study and research, we had put forward in 1972 the point of argument that "the slaves have their philosophy."

However, some people categorically asserted in the first instance that the slaves and peasants could not have philosophy. When we argued vigorously on the basis of sound reason and after we demonstrated the truth that "the people are always the first philosopher" (Gorky), they again said that the working people at most could only provide the bud to isolated philosophical viewpoint but had no philosophical "system." They opposed the restoration of the standing due to the working people in the history of philosophy.

We are of the view that the slaves and peasants belong to the working class and form the main body in the three great revolutionary movements--struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment. They tilled land, regulated mountains and rivers, opposed exploitation and oppression by slave owners and the landlord class, and carried out the great struggle for transforming the natural world and society. Such practical activities enabled them to spontaneously adhere to the materialist line of knowledge on this basic question of thinking and being in philosophy.

The slave-uprising leader Chih of Liuhsia put forth the philosophical theme that "it takes wisdom to know whether or not something can be done" and stressed that the activity of struggle should be based on understanding the changing objective conditions. Toward the end of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, an ordinary peasant profoundly bared that Confucius was not any "sage" "born with knowledge" but an idiot who "does not make diligent use of his four limbs and is unable to distinguish between the five cereals." All this has vividly shown that the working people in history spontaneously adhered to the theory of reflection of naive materialism and were opposed to idealist transcendentalism.

Regarding the philosophical thought of the working people, emphasis should be laid on its content and the characteristic of its close link with social practice. Speaking of the "system," the philosophers who really shaped up certain "systems" in the history of philosophy can be counted with the fingers. Very often, such systems were processed and put in order by several generatins of people for use as tools to serve the interests of their own class. Furthermore, a "system" also must be divided from one into two. If it is a revolutionary system, it can further the development of its content, but if it is conservative system, it serves on the contrary to impede the development of its content. At the time of criticizing Hegel, Engels pointed out that because Hegel was "eager to set up a system, and according to traditional habit, a philosophical system takes a certain kind of absolute truth to consummate," "the revolutionary side was smothered under the heavy pressure of the excessive growth of the revolutionary side" as a result. Generally speaking, the philosophical thought of the working people in all ages is not only revolutionary in content but also diversified in form, and is fundamentally not fettered by the traditional philosophical systems of the exploiting classes. Liu Shao-ch'i and company had produced the big stick of "systemization" in a vain attempt to stifle the mass movement of the workers, peasants and students to study the Marxist philosophy. Nowadays, there are also some people who attempt to use so-called philosophical "system" to deal with the working people in history. Doesn't this precisely show that the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line has yet to be eradicated further?

Since this year, we have seriously studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and reviewed the controversial scene at that time. We deeply feel that the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to occupy the realm of history of philosophy and the use of the materialist conception of history that the slaves are the makers of history to transform the history of philosophy call for serious struggle and great efforts.

We are resolved to join hands with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the professional theorists in seriously studying the philosophy of the working people of all ages with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide so as to reopen the old case of history and exercise the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of history of philosophy.

*

Exercise Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie in the Realm of Philosophy

by

the group of theorists of the 8th company of a certain unit of the Peking units

For hundreds and thousands of years, for the sake of upholding the reactionary rule of their own classes, the philosophers of the landlord and bourgeois classes invariably obliterated the standing of the slaves in the history of philosophy and denied that the slaves had any philosophy. As they saw it, the slaves were nothing more than a kind of "tool that could talk." Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference from and the sabotage of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and especially because the bourgeoisie had exercised dictatorship over us on the cultural and educatinal front, the standing due to the working people had still not been restored in the history of philosophy. Can this phenomenon be allowed to continue? No, absolutely not!

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." The dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie refers to all-round dictatorship in all spheres and at all stages of the development of revolution. Philosophy is an important component of the ideological sphere of the superstructure. Whether or not we can correctly appraise the standing of the slave class and the peasant class in the history of philosophy bears on the question of whether we acknowledge or negate this basic theory of Marxism that the slaves are the makers of history, bears on the question of whether or not the proletariat can exercise dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the realm of philosophy. We must proceed from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism to recognize the importance of studying the philosophical thought of the working people in history, and reverse once again the history that has been reversed by the exploiting classes.

Chairman Mao says, "In China education has always been the exclusive preserve of the landlords and the peasants have had no access to it. But the landlords' culture is created by the peasants." This tells us that the oppressed and exploited masses are not only the mainstay of class struggle and the makers of material wealth, but also the makers of spiritual wealth. True, because they are ruthlessly oppressed politically and seriously exploited economically, and are deprived of the right to education, they cannot therefore exclusively devote themselves to the study of philosophy. However, because they are the practitioners of reform in society and look at the objective world in their own way, and through the deepening of practice they have generalized and summed up to a certain extent their own experience in class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, the naive materialism passed down from history is inseparable from their struggle and practice. If we refuse to undertake arduous excavation, collation and

research work, and even fabricate all kinds of excuses to lightly negate that the slaves have their own philosophical thought, we have done something consciously or unconsciously to help the landlord and bourgeois classes.

After reading the letter from the class in history of philosophy of the workers' college of the No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant in Shanghai and the relevant articles, we have been educated and enlightened. These letters and articles have expressed the firm determination of the workers, peasants and soldiers in using Marxism to occupy the philosophical battle-front, and have set precedents for us in correctly appraising the standing of the working people in the history of philosophy. We must study more assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, penetratingly study the philosophical thought of the slave class and the peasant class, and fight for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture.

* * *

POLITICAL ECONOMY

From Each According to His Ability, to Each According to His Needs

by

Miao P'ei (苗沛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1975)

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is the principle of distribution of personal consumer goods at the higher stage of communist society.

Marx's principles on the distribution of social gross product is entirely applicable to communist society. In communist society, in order to realize extended re-production and guarantee the constantly increasing material and cultural needs of the entire society, after making various esential deducations from social gross product, the surplus consumer goods for individuals are distributed among all the members in society according to the princple of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

In communist society, the forces of production are highly developed and there are abundant social products. The three major differences have been wiped out and labor is no longer merely a means of making a living but has also become the primary need of life. With their communist ideological consciousness and moral qualities greatly heightened, people are already very accustomed to conforming to the basic criteria of social life. They have already shaken off the narrow horizon of the bourgeois right and are all able to work consciously for society according to their ability. In order to insure the all-round development of people physically and intellectually, society should distribute consumer goods in a planned way according to the rational needs of the individuals.

The replacement of "to each according to his work" by "to each according to his needs" portends that the bourgeois right has also been completely wiped out in the distribution of consumer goods. This is because "from each according to his needs" is based on the needs of people, and work is not used as the yardstick of distribution. The principle of exchange between equal amounts of labor is no longer applicable here and the distribution of consumer goods has proceeded from equality in form to equality in fact. Engels pointed out, "Production is most encouraged by a mode of distribution which allows all members of society to develop, maintain and exercise their capacities with maximum universality." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 240) "From each according to his needs" is this form of distribution.

The bourgeoisie and their "scholars" speak of the communist system as "sheer utopia" and slander the communists of promising everyone the right to receive from society any quantity of mushrooms, automobiles, pianos, etc., and to work free from any kind of supervision. This has "fully

displayed both their ignorance and their mercenary defense of capitalism," "for it has never entered the head of any socialist to 'promise' that the higher phase of the development of communism will arrive; whereas the great socialists, in foreseeing that it will arrive presuppose not the present productivity of labor and not the present ordinary run of people." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 254)

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique vigorously distort the theory of scientific communism, frantically attack the dictatorship of the proletariat, advocate "the Party and the whole people" and "country of the whole people," and talk nonsense saying that communism is "a meal full of the products of physical and mental labor which everybody can obtain." This is Khrushchev's notorious sham communism of "goulash."

Communism is a social system which "is most complete, most progressive, most revoutionary and most rational in the history of mankind." We must uphold the theory of scientific communism, uphold the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight for wiping out the system of exploitation of men by men on earth and ultimately realizing communism! Only through liberating the entire mankind can the proletariat ultimately liberate itself!

* * *

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

The Participation of Workers in the Management of Enterprises Is a Major Matter in Strengthening the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- an investigation of the Peichiao Timber Plant in Peking municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 10, 1975)

Since 1969, the Party committee of the Peichiao Timber Plant in Peking municipality has all along insisted on implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Steel," seriously carrying out "two participations, one reform and three combinations," and managing the enterprise through closely relying on the masses of workers, and has further raised the sense of responsibility of the broad masses of workers as masters. Up to the present, in the 97 shifts and teams in this plant, there have been installed worker-administrators in the five aspects of political propaganda, technical quality, business accounting, security and welfare. The various workshops and the factory proper have also set up correspondingly five workers' management groups and formed mass management networks at the three levels of the plant, the workshop and the shifts and teams. In addition, the struggle-criticism-transformation group, the technical reform unit and the product design unit based on "three-in-one combination" have also been set up in the enterprise. More than 600 workers have participated in management work in the enterprise, accounting for one-third of the total number of staff members and workers of the whole plant.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a contingent of more than a hundred worker-theorists has been developed on the foundation of the workers' political propagandists. Under the leadership of the plant Party committee, these worker-administrators who are not divorced from production have, togehter with the broad masses of staff members and workers, exercised all-round control over the political, economic, cultural, livelihood and other sectors of the enterprise, and in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to learn from Tach'ing in industry and to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation, grasp revolution and promote production in the enterprise, they have played the role of the main force and given impetus to the vigorous development of production. The total industrial output in the whole plant in 1974 more than doubled that in 1965, and in the first half of this year there was again an increase of more than 8 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The targets of the value of output, output, cost, profit and consumption had all been accomplished according to plan in the first half year, and the quality of products was up to the standard of first-grade products.

The Basic Problem Lies in the Line

The basic question of whether or not the broad masses of workers are genuinely absorbed for participation in the management of enterprises lies in whether or not the line implemented by the leadership of the enterprise is

correct. In order to correctly orient the line, the Party branch of the Peichiao Timber Plant has seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thoroughly criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie, overcome certain erroneous ideas among the cadres and seriously carried out work according to the principles of the "Constitution of Anshan Steel." Over the past few years, they have emphatically solved certain questions of understanding listed below:

One view held that "since there are already worker-cadres in the leading bodies at all levels at present, why is it still necessary to start another set of organizations for the workers to participate in management?" Because of this, the plant Party committee mobilized the others to study Chairman Mao's teachings that "one of the basic principles of the Communist Party is to rely directly on the revolutionary masses," criticize the revisionist fallacy of "managing the plant by experts" and seriously conduct discussions. According to the workers, the workers in the past were the hired slaves of the capitalists, but today, the workers have become the masters of the factory. This is one of the basic differences between socialist and capitalist enterprises. Since the workers are the masters of the factories, they should manage the major matters of the factories. If only worker-cadres are relied upon, then the old convention of leaving a handful of people to manage the enterprises is till not departed from, and it is not possible to bring into full play the role of the broad masses of workers as masters of the house. Summing up the experiences and lessons gained and learned before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some leading cadres born of workers and peasants have come to realize that even if the members of the leading body are still better, once they are divorced from the masses and do not rely on the working class, they will similarly degenerate and turn revisionist. Therefore, in order to run the enterprises well, the absorption of the masses of workers to participate in the management of enterprises is indispensable.

Some said, "The participation of workers in mangement is good but is too troublesome to carry out." The staff members and workers thought that this allegation is but an excuse of their having no desire to genuinely rely on the masses and showed that the pernicious influence of the "theory that the leadership is wise" and the "theory that the masses are backward" had not been wiped out. In fact, there would be real trouble if the masses were not relied upon! Before the great cultural revolution, a set of revisionist methods in management was carried out in the plant. A handful of people had the final say and they exercised "control, strangulation, suppression" over the broad masses of the people. As a result, the enterprise deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and problems piled up. It was only through relying on the workers to manage the enterprises after the great cultural revolution that this condition had been changed.

The Party committee of the plant have also analyzed the changes in the three workshops. In the past, there were eight cadres in the three workshops, but because they did not rely on the masses, they were so busy that they had to pace about in an agitated state of mind all day long, and the work was not done well. At present, the number of cadres has been cut down to four and the production tasks have increased many times, but because the workers have participated in management, work is easier to carry out.

Some people also said, "In their participation in management, it will do for the workers to control only production." In light of this view, the members of the Party committee and the staff members and workers of the plant have, in conjunction with reality, studied the relevant expositions by Marx in Capital and Chairman Mao's teachings that "management is also social education" and come to realize that the participation of workers in the management of enterprises is essential for the proper organization of socialist production, and is at the same time an important means for carrying out socialist education and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. The view that looks upon the participation of workers in management as involving only the management of production is wrong. They say that in order to properly carry out the task of the participation of workers in management, it is necessary to persist in taking the Party's basic line as the key link, and to rely on the broad masses of workers to control the line, production and the enterprise. Only in this way can the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat be implemented down to the basic-level units, thus causing production to develop constantly.

Some cadres often relied on the masses when they encountered difficulties but cast aside the masses once the difficulties were overcome. They only regarded the worker-admininistrators as playing a supporting role and fit to take charge of trivial matters but not as the force that could be truly relied upon. In the course of discussion, the staff members and workers had criticized this attitude. They pointed out that in order to rely on the working class, one could not be irresolute or only rely on them at certain times and in certain fields, much less to play with formalism, but had to wholeheartedly and honestly rely on them. Only in this way could the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers be brought into full play and revolutionary work be properly carried out.

Recently, through the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and Chairman Mao's talks at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the Party committee of the Peichiao Timber Plant has come to realize even more profoundly that absorbing the masses of workers to participate in the management of the enterprise is an important measure for adjusting the inter-relations between people in the course of production and restricting the bourgeois right as well as an important question of guaranteeing that the leadership of the enterprise is in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the broad masses of workers. It is a fundamental task crucial for generations to come in combating and guarding against revisionism. It helps to build up a contingent of red-and-exerpt workers and gradually reduce the differences between mental and physical labor and should consequently be carried on. They are resolved to put this task on the important agenda of the Party committee, to constant study, energetically organize and warmly support it so as to enable this newborn thing to grow up even more healthily.

Masters in the Management of the Enterprise

In accordance with the principles of the "Constitution of Anshan Steel," the Party committee of the Peichiao Timber Plant have drawn the workers into directly participating in the management of the factory, workshops and shifts and teams. They constantly organize the worker-administrators to

discuss the major matters of the revolution and production in the whole plant and to investigate and study the problems found in the management of the enterprises. They humbly listen to their opinions and suggestions, thus enabling the worker-administrators to carry forward the spirit of the masters and play a tremendous role in all fields. They have in general managed to:

Read and study seriously, take the lead in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. The worker-administrators, and in particular the political propagandists, take the lead in seriously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and have led the masses to set up more than 120 spare-time reading groups. In the past year and more, they have given guidance in the study of theory for more than 500 times, written a great number of critical essays, guidance materials, revolutionary stories, poems and quick rhymes, etc., thus prodding study and criticism in the whole plant. The worker-administrators are distributed all over the plant and they are familiar with the first-hand conditions in actual struggle. Through relying on them, the Party committee have effectively repelled the sabotage of the class enemies and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. The worker-administrators also help the plant leadership to grasp the class struggle in the ideological sphere. For example, in order to help young workers raise their consciousness in resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas, the workers' political propaganda unit in Workshop No. 4 have, under the leadership of the Party branch, held discussion meetings on "what books the young people should read and what road they should take." Having raised their understanding, the young people seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and have enthusiastically thrown themselves into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and revolutionary literary and art activities.

Supervise the leading bodies at all levels and properly guard the pass for the line. The worker-administrators are rooted in the masses, and are producers as well as administrators. They have a profound understanding of the question of the orientation and line of the enterprise, are able to discover the pernicious influence of the erroneous line in time and are bold in struggle. For a time, the capital construction team in the plant adopted the method of "fixing output quotas on the basis of individual" and the worker-administrators and masses immediately sharply made criticism. The Party committee of the plant paid great attention to their opinions and made rectification in time after investigation. In June last year, the paint workshop wanted to install a set of equipment for the prevention of poisoning by benzene in paint, and the relevant office had put forth a plan that would cost 40,000 yuan to build. The workers' management groups at the workshops and factory levels repeatedly discussed the plan and were of the opinion that it was incompatible with the spirit of self-reliance. They revised the proposal and fought together with the staff members and workers. As a result, it cost only 25,000 yuan to complete this set of equipment ahead of schedule. In the past six years, through persevering in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, organizing the three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technicians, energetically developing technical innovations, and building itself, one-third of the total equipment in the whole plant, the factory has greatly raised the mechanization and automation of

production and has also been successful in the trial-manufacture and production of more than 200 new products.

Play a model role in reforming the irrational regulations and systems and setting up and implementing rational regulations and systems. The worker-administrators are on the forefront of class struggle, struggle production and scientific experiment and they thoroughly know what are the irrational regulations and system in the enterprises and how they should be reformed. After reform, they can take the lead in implemeting rational regulations and system and consciously observe revolutionary discipline. This plant turns out more than 60,000 pieces of products every month but there are only about ten people responsible for inspection. The tasks are heavy but few people are available. They therefore set up the mass quality control system. The worker-administrators are serious and responsible and they strictly carry out the method of combining self-inspection, mutual inspection and professional inspection on a mass scale, thus enabling the quality of the products to uphold at all times the first-grade standard in the past few years. The appliances for labor protection in the whole plant were formerly "released at fixed periods with any saving going to the recipient." This method incurred much waste. Later, it was changed to the new system of "exhausting the utility of things, and replacing new things with cast-off things, with all savings going to the public." By taking the lead in seriously implementing this new system the worker-administrators have not only guaranteed that the needs of production are met and saved a large quantity of cotton cloth and more than 50,000 yuan but also carried forward the new practice of hard-working and plain living that glorifies economy, and disgains extravagance, among the staff members and workers.

Properly conduct ideological and political work on a mass scale. In conjunction with the characteristics of their own work, the worker-administrators have extensively developed ideological and political work to encourage the advanced and help the backward, thus strengthening the unity of the staff members and workers. All the worker-administrators in shift No. 2 of Workshop No. 5 carry out ideological work, and since last year they have separately held heart-to-heart talks with the masses and gone on family visits for more than 300 times. They have mobilized more than 40 people in the whole shift to show concern for one another, seek common improvement, resist bourgeois ideas and carry forward the righteous spirit of the proletariat, thus turning the whole unit into an advanced collective united in fighting.

Many worker-administrators participate in the management of the enterprise with a high degree of responsibility as the masters and are praised by the masses. They say, "In the old society we were slaves and today we have become the masters of the state and enterprises. Participation in the management of the enterprise is a right given us by the Party and Chairman Mao. We must properly manage the socialist enterprises for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat." They show concern for the collective and the overall situation. After spending eight hours to accomplish their own production tasks, they have done a great deal of management work without haggling over time and remuneration.

Kao Hung-t'ung and Chen Chin-jung, business accountants of shift No. 12 in Workshop No. 3 helped the leader of the shift and led the masses to properly keep accounts for the shift and teams, and the laminated boards saved up over the past five years could be used as material for making more than 100,000 chairs. Chao Te-ch'ung, the leader of the workers' safety maintenance unit in Workshop No. 5 not only took good care of safety in production in his own workshop but also made rounds of inspection in the whole plant during his spare-time. Without interrupted throughout the year rain or shine, and had discovered and eliminated in time the hidden dangers of some accidents. Chia Yü-mei, the livelihood officer of shift NO. 5 in Workshop No. 4, showed warm concern for the well-being of the masses. She constantly helped the masses to take care of their household chores during holidays and carried out ideological and political work, and was praised by the workers.

Strengthen the Leadership of the Party

In order to properly promote the participation of workers in the management of the enterprises, it is necessary to strengthen the Party leadership in accordance with the principles of the "Constitution of Anshan Steel." The method adopted by the Peichiao Timber Plant is that the leading members of the Party committee on the one hand take the lead reading and studying seriously, in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, in vigorously practicing socialism, in persevering in participating in collective productive labor, in maintaining close contacts with the masses, and in consciously remolding their own world outlook. On the other hand, they strengthen the education of the worker-administrators and the masses in the ideological and political line. Over the past few years, the Party committee of the plant have held more than 90 study classes in revolutionary theory, technical management and bsuiness accounting train worker-administrators, and there has been a marked improvement in their theoretical level, awareness of the line and competence for management.

To strengthen the leadership of the Party, it is necessary to implement the democratic centralism of the Party. Regarding some important problems bearing on the participation of workers in management, the Party committee of the plant seriously listen to the opinions of the masses and repeatedly carry out discussions. The resolutions adopted are carried out separately afterward. Routine work is placed under the centralized leadership of the Party committee and grasped separately by the revolutionary committees, trade unions and the Communist Youth Leagues which work in close coordination with one another. The Party committee of the plant also pay attention to properly handling the relations between mass and professional management. The professional administrators are taught that they must go into the midst of the masses, discuss things with the people when encountering problems and bring into full play the fundamental role of the masses in management. Meanwhile, they must be bold in shouldering responsibilities and energetically bring into play the guiding role of professional management. In this way, the lively and vigorous situation of mass and professional management working in close coordination to make joint efforts in running well the enterprises is gradually formed.

To strengthen the leadership of the Party, it is also necessary to constantly inspect and sum up the work of participation of workers in the management of enterprises, and to exercise a tight grip on it to the end. Over the past six years, the Party committee of the plant have made 17 inspections of such work to sum up experiences, find out the gaps and formulate measures for making positive improvement. Through inspecting and summing up work, the broad masses of cadres and people have raised their consciousness in properly promoting the participation of workers in management and shown even greater enthusiasm in supporting the constant development of this new thing.

NCNA Correspondent(s),
NCNA Reporter(s)

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THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

Another Theatrical Festival Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

another theatrical festival sponsored by the ministry of culture opened in peking today.

participating in the current festival are five delegations from the ningsia hui autonomous region, chekiang, kiangsi and kweichow provinces and the tibet autonomous region.

they will present in three rounds local operas of various styles adapted from model revolutionary theatrical works. their repertories also include eight full-length peking operas and modern dramas of their new creations as well as six song and dance performances.

this is the sixth theatrical festival since that of north china was held in peking last year. with this last one concluded, the fruits of the revolution in literature and art in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will have been reviewed. the large scale theatrical festivals mirror the excellent situation in the proletarian revolution in literature and art marked by the emergence of the model revolutionary theatrical works. they demonstrate the fresh mental outlook of the chinese literature and art workers and will exert a profound influence on further implementing chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art, advancing the revolution in literature and art and making creative work flourish in socialist art and literature.

MODEL DOCTORS

Veteran Peking Doctor Serves Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 7, 1975)

a veteran doctor from peking has put his heart into his service to herdsmen on a northwest china grassland since he volunteered to settle down here in spring 1970. at the time many medical workers in peking were applying to go to the countryside in response to chairman mao's call, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

the veteran doctor, chang shih-jung, was vice-chairman of the peking tuberculosis society and director of a department in a tuberculosis hospital in peking before coming to the grassland.

formerly an ordinary doctor, he is grateful to the party for sending him to specialized hospitals for advanced studies on several occasions since liberation. he did research on tuberculosis and specialized in late-stage tuberculous meningitis among children, and raised the rate of recovery from this disease from 70 to upwards of 90 per cent. dr. chang also wrote a number of valuable papers.

at 61, he gladly went to work in a hospital in wankatan in the southern part of kansu province and moved his family there. rising 2,700 metres above sea level, the mountainous and deeply gullied area is inhabited largely by people of the tibetan nationality. it has a frost-free period of only about 60 days a year and gets snow even in june. serious altitude sickness made the aging doctor dizzy and nauseous, and he couldn't eat or sleep well. but he tried his best to toughen himself. when making the rounds of people's communes, he walked up and down the hills on foot. when he was back in the hospital, he helped with the cleaning and other manual work. he did long-distance running exercises in the mornings and evenings. after tempering himself in this way for a few years, chang shih-jung got used to the rarefied air on the plateau and eased his high blood pressure too.

while touring communes in pastoral areas he was deeply moved to see how the poor and lower-middle herdsmen braved wind and snow to build better grazing grounds for their sheep and cows. he said: "wankatan needs my service, while i need its poor and lower-middle herdsmen even more." he was eager to be nourished by them politically for a thorough remoulding of his world outlook.

doctor chang is fully aware that, to be a proletarian intellectual, he must work wholeheartedly in the interest of the great majority of people and help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

once a herdswoman of hui nationality hurried into the hospital with a 12-day-old baby in her arms. when she laid down and unwrapped the baby it showed no more signs of breathing or heartbeating. she broke into a sob, picked up the baby and left. chang shih-jung stopped her, took over the infant and immediately conducted artificial resuscitation for it. bending over the hospital bed, he puffed air into its mouth while sucking out a phlegm mixed with blood and pus. in half an hour the infant resumed breathing and its heart

started to beat feebly. after 36 hours of continuous treatment it breathed more than 40 times per minute and opened its eyes. five days later herdswoman left the hospital with her fully recovered baby.

to save a villager who had fallen into a swoon due to brain contusion, chang shih-jung and another medical worker conducted emergency treatment at his home for two days and nights until he came to.

worried by chang shih-jung's emaciated look and his eyes red from a constant lack of sleep, local herdsmen said to him: "doctor, we won't let you carry on like this and work yourself to death." he replied: "i am advanced in years and don't have many more years to serve the people. that's why i must work all the harder for the revolution every day and every hour."

as advised by the hospital party organization, chang shih-jung accompanied his wife to peking in summer 1972 for treatment of a recurrence of her cervical carcinoma. as soon as he left his wife in the care of a hospital specializing in tumours and cancers, he set about his work for the grassland again. as his hospital could not provide electrocardiography for patients, he went to a hospital to learn the technique and borrowed 150 lantern slide pictures on it, of which he made photographic copies by working late into the night. he completed three films on electrocardiography in half a month. soon after his return to southern kansu, he produced the first electrocardiogram on the grassland and initiated the service at the wankatan hospital.

contrary to the view of those who see no opportunity for scientific research in the countryside, chang shih-jung holds that the countryside offers a wide range of topics for the study of medical science.

his work at wankatan brought him in regular touch with common and recurrent ailments and endemic diseases in addition to a few rare cases. he decided to do research on the former to meet the needs of the great majority.

many of his patients complained of headache and dizziness. an old tibetan woman who had suffered from headache for more than 30 years walked 30 kilometres along mountain trails to tell him that his prescription didn't work. searching through chinese and foreign medical literature, he identified her case as one of altitude hypotension, and introduced methods of treatment which cured a few hundred patients in a short period. research institutes in peking and shanghai wrote to him and sent people to interview him on these methods of scientific value.

in the past five years chang shih-jung and his colleagues treated with remarkable success such common diseases as altitude hypotension, chronic nephritis, heart failure, infant asphyxial pneumonia and serious oxygen deficiency due to childhood tuberculosis of hilum lymph glands complicated by bronchial fistula. they summed up the experience in six papers which have won favourable comment. people say: that chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical work has rejuvenated an old doctor.

in october 1973 chang shih-jung joined the chinese communist party at the age of 64. firmly resolved to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line, he made it a rule that in all circumstances he would consider himself a communist first and a member of the medical profession second.

while treating a patient chang shih-jung first tries to understand his thinking, studies materialist dialectics with him and helps him build up confidence in combating his illness and gaining early recovery. he would do anything for a herdsman patient in difficulty. once he saved an old poor herdsman suffering from an acute disease in more than 20 hours of emergency treatment. as the patient was averse to the ordinary tibetan meals of butter tea and roast chingko barley, doctor chang asked his wife to prepare some palatable food and kept sending it to the patient for a dozen days.

chang shih-jung passes on his skills to young medical workers and often gives them vocational lectures.

local herdsmen show warm care for their old doctor. many visit him at his home or in the hospital when they come to wankatan. they say: "our old doctor never forgets us even for a moment."

MEDICAL APPARATUS

Shanghai Produces Up to Date Medical Apparatus

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1975)

Shanghai has designed and is producing more than a hundred new medical instruments and apparatus, many of them involving modern scientific techniques such as electronics, laser beams, isotopes, ultrasonic waves and deep hypothermia.

Among the new products, most of which have appeared in the past two years, are cryogenic devices, adjustable external pacemakers and synchro-respirators used in the treatment of cancer, coronary heart diseases, senile chronic bronchitis and some common and recurrent diseases; pneumatic breastbone retractors, pneumatic skull trephines and high-speed dental drills, artificial kidneys for use in emergencies, micro-devices for sutures and ligations of minute blood vessels, and laser instruments for removal of tumors in the eye, nose, mouth, ear or throat. After being put to clinical use, some of the items have gone into serial production and others are being improved.

Atraumatic needles, which are used to join blood vessels less than one millimeter in diameter, are being produced by the Shanghai Suture Needle Factory. The workers of this simply-equipped factory were determined to surmount every difficulty when they were commissioned to do the job. They knew these needles were badly needed for attaching severed fingers and other micro-surgery. They invented the necessary equipment and succeeded in making the needles within two months of receiving the order. These needles are now in clinical use in the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital, famed for its work in joining severed limbs, and are showing good results.

The Shanghai No. 1 Surgical Instrument Plant trial-produced a liquid-nitrogen cryoscalpel in six months with the help of the Hsinhua Hospital and the Medical Apparatus Research Institute. The scalpel, by the use of which temperatures as low as -196 degrees C. can be obtained, is helpful in the removal of skin cancers or vascular tumors; it causes less bleeding than ordinary scalpel and therefore faster healing. It has proved satisfactory in over 1,000 surgical cases.

The production of such up-to-date instruments is going ahead side by side with the mass output of small, light, portable instruments and apparatus for the countryside and increasing production of ordinary basic apparatus. Shanghai's medical apparatus industry is now strengthening its cooperation with hospitals and research institutes in trial-producing and manufacturing still newer products.

CONSUMER GOODS

Shanghai Manufactures Daily-Use Articles in Greater Varieties

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1975)

shanghai is producing manufactured articles of daily use in ten thousand varieties, including wrist watches, cameras, television sets and plastic ware, in a conscientious effort to meet the growing needs of the people.

the city's total output value of such commodities last year was 2.15 times the figure of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, or 14.3 times that of 1949, the year of liberation. an 11 per cent increase was registered in the first six months of this year over the comparable period of last year.

in semi-colonial and semi-feudal old china, shanghai had only poorly equipped workshops in small alleyways making or repairing limited varieties of articles of daily use. even sewing needles had to be imported. shanghai market was then a dumping ground of foreign commodities.

after liberation, the communist party organizations in shanghai led the workers in expanding and improving the old enterprises and setting up new ones in accordance with the principle of independence and self-reliance.

old shanghai had no watch-making industry. the city now produces a variety of watches and clocks, including divers' watches, automatic calendar watches, ladies' watches, photo-electrical time pieces, digital quartz timers and clock-controlled transistor radios.

more and better cameras are in serial production since the cultural revolution. the lens has a higher resolving power and produces clearer images. among new products are a.c.-d.c. multi-time flash units for news photographers.

shanghai recently produced two types of multi-purpose compact sewing machine which are easy to operate and can be used for ordinary sewing as well as sewing buttons, making button holes and embroidering.

the city is also producing over 20 varieties of bicycles in four main categories: light weight roadsters, ordinary and heavy-duty bicycles as well as mini-wheel bicycles.

in the course of designing new products and varieties, workers, technicians and artists interview consumers, especially workers and peasants, to solicit their opinions.

shop assistants are invited to factories to tell the workers what the customers want. accordingly, the factories make improvements on products, varieties and designs. the new products are then displayed and put on sale at the nine leading department stores in the city. the shanghai no. 1 department store has a special counter for new products and buyers are given a postage stamped questionaire and are requested to send back their opinions of such products.

designers are organized to take part in productive labour in factories to acquaint themselves with the production processes so as to improve their designs. they also go to villages, factories and army units to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, make sketches, collect data and listen to their comments.

POWER SUPPLY

Peking Puts Out More Electricity

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

the power industry in china's capital, peking, tapped its potential and put out 13.7 per cent more electricity in the first half of this year than in the same 1974 period. its total output last year was 2.7 times that of 1965.

party organizations at all levels in the power industry have organized study classes and evening political schools this year for the cadres and workers to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which fired them with greater enthusiasm for socialism.

workers of the shihchingshan power plant displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. in addition to power generation, they have done a lot to bring a new power-generating unit into operation. the electricity output of the plant in the first half of this year increased 6.3 per cent over the same period of last year, and more than 3 million kwh of electricity was saved by reducing internal consumption. the new power unit at the chinghsi power station has begun sending electricity to the regional power grid. the peking heat and power plant, through technical innovations, lowered the fuel consumption rate and raised the efficiency of the boilers. its present generating capacity is about 15 per cent bigger than the designed figure.

a 220,000-volt power transmission line running through a mountain area was completed ahead of schedule. the cadres and workers overcame all the difficulties created by snowstorms and carried more than 4,000 tons of materials up a 1,000-metre-high mountain by sheer physical labour.

early this year, the peking power supplying bureau helped more than 2,000 new user units design the circuits and install instruments and metres. in addition, it built or expanded five sub-stations and added 80 kilometres of transmission lines in peking's rural areas in the first half of this year to meet the needs of agricultural development. it also adopted new techniques to raise the voltage of the tail ends of the transmission lines.

GREEN MANURE

More Azolla for China's Rice Growing Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

azolla, a fast growing green manure, has been introduced extensively in china's rice growing areas south of the yangtze river to increase soil fertility and provide cheap and easily available hog feed.

incomplete statistics placed the area fertilized by this water fern (family salviniaceae) at 430,000 hectares in 1973, 660,000 hectares last year and about 1.3 million hectares this year.

while endeavouring to increase chemical fertilizers, china stresses the use of organic manure as part of its gigantic efforts to expand socialist agriculture. being fast growing, highly adaptable and productive, the labour saving and economical azolla is favoured as both an effective manure and a useful animal feed.

azolla can be directly raised in paddy fields. it does not interfere with the growth of rice and is conducive to controlling weeds. when the fields are covered all over with this fern, much of it is turned down as manure, with the remainder left as seed to continue growing. under suitable conditions, azolla can double its quantity in four or five days. six to seven-and-a-half tons of seed azolla sown to each hectare will grow to at least 22.5 tons in a week's

time. containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, every one and a half tons of azolla is equivalent to 15 kilogrammes of ammonia sulphate in fertility.

one of the creations by the labouring people of china, azolla growing has made rapid headway since liberation, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. rural cadres and commune members in kiangsu, kwangtung, chekiang and other provinces have steadily improved their skills in growing and utilizing azolla in a bid to extend multiple cropping and increase food production. azolla culture has spread from south to north, from plains to rolling downs, mountain areas and coastal land, and from places growing one crop of rice to those growing two crops a year. this water fern is now also used to fertilize cereal crop, cotton and rapeseed fields and mulberry groves.

working in cooperation, commune members, rural cadres and scientific workers have made big progress in trying to extend azolla growing northward and raise it all the year round. notable successes have also been gained in experiments in such subjects as timely seeding and ploughing under, applying fertilizer to it, treating insect pests, and enabling the crop to tide over winter and summer and to propagate more efficiently.

a three-in-one scientific group in a production brigade in taihsing county, kiangsu, has set aside special plots as "azolla reservoirs" which supply green manure to rice and wheat fields in all seasons. this experience has proved highly effective in ensuring high, stable yields in areas which reap three crops a year.

FISHERIES

China's Hsisha Islands Report Good Catches of Fish

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 7, 1975)

fishermen operating around the beautiful and rich hsisha islands on the south china sea reported big catches in the first half of this year. by the end of june, they sold to the state purchasing centre there 12.5 percent more fish than in 1974 as a whole.

the waters around the hsisha islands abound in pomfret, mackerel, red snapper, shark, sea cucumber, lobster, green turtle, trochus shell, hawk's bill turtle and tiger cypraea. in the first six months of this year, the output of shark's din, one of the valuable aquatic products, was five times the figure for the same 1974 period and that of tiger cypraea showed an even bigger increase.

more motorized junks from fishing communes on hainan island and in kwangtung's coastal counties have come to the hsisha fisheries and stayed there longer this year than before. the fishermen are determined to catch more fish as a contribution to the development of the hsisha islands.

the people's liberation army units stationed on the islands often send medicine, fresh water and vegetables to the fishermen.

though the typhoon season has set in, the islands still have a large amount of green turtles and other marine products in stock, ready for shipping to various parts of the country.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Director of Chinese Pavilion at International Fair Leaves for Algiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

man shu-lin, director of the chinese pavilion at the algiers international fair, left here for algiers by air yesterday.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi National Football Team Plays Peking Eleven

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

the burundi national football team opened its china series at a friendly match with the peking team at the workers' stadium here this evening. the keen competition and the fine sportsmanship shown by both sides drew warm ovations from the more than 20,000 spectators.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; chao cheng-hung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; and li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, were among those present. they met and had a friendly conversation with sinduhije jerome, member of the supreme council of the republic of burundi, and sambira canisius, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burundi embassy here, before the match started.

in today's match, both sides went all out for control of the midfield right after the kick-off. though mounting repeated offensives, the hosts failed to dent the visitors' well-knit defence and their many shots went wide of the mark. while maintaining their stone-walling defence in the second half, the burundi team pulled off two well-timed attacks to win the match 2:0.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Chinese Ambassador to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 7, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, now paying a friendly visit to korea received chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan yesterday.

present on the occasion were pung peng cheng, director of the office of head of state of cambodia, and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea.

samdech norodom sihanouk had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador li yun-chuan.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Small-Scale Industry Study Team Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug, 6, 1975)

the small-scale industry study team of the ethiopian chamber of commerce led by secretary general of the chamber bekele walde semayat, left here by air on august 4 after a visit to china.

the team arrived here on july 24 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. li chuan, vice-chairman of the host council, met and feted all members of the team. during their stay in china, the ethiopian guests visited factories, people's communes and sites of historical interest in peking, tientsin and shanghai.

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Ethiopian Agricultural Study Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening met with the ethiopian agricultural study mission led by tsagga amlak worku. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present was tamam abdul kader, first secretary of the ethiopian embassy here.

the ethiopian friends were honoured after the meeting at a banquet given by the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the study mission arrived here by air this morning.

Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Civil Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

liu tsun-hsin, director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the ethiopian provisional military government civil aviation delegation led by girmaw engdayehu, director general of the civial aviation administration of the ethiopian provisional military government.

present were shen tu, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; an official of the ethiopian embassy here; and tekrimariam haire, manager of the ethiopian airlines for china.

the delegation arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND EUROPE

European Parliament Vice President and Wife Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a dinner this evening for cornelis berkhouwer, vice-president of the european parliament of the european economic community, and madame berkhouwer.

present were wu leng-hsi, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ma chia-chun, deputy secretary general of the institute.

also present were franco lo prinzi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy here, and his wife; and h. philipse, charge d'affaires ad interim of the netherlands embassy, and his wife.

when the berkhouwers arrived by air yesterday, they were greeted at the airport by officials of embassies of e.e.c. countries.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Guyanese Columnist

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met and had a friendly conversation with joselyn hunbard, columnist of the "graphic" from guyana.

present on the occasion was cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Army Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

the volleyball team of the chinese people's liberation army with wang yu-tai as its leader and chiang chen-hung and tsao chi-yeh as its deputy leaders left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

sr. colonel kang song chol, military attache of the korean embassy in peking, saw the team off at the railway station.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets New Kuwaiti Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met m.a.a. abuelhassan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of kuwait to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador abuelhassan arrived in peking on august 3.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Peking Banquet for Members of Mexican Federal Chamber of Deputies

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and feted maria de la paz and the other visiting women members of the mexican federal chamber of deputies this evening. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china.

the mexican friends arrived here this morning by air for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Meets Women Members of Mexican Federal Chamber of Deputies

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with women members of the mexican federal chamber of deputies maria de la paz becerril de brun, delia de la paz rebolledo de diaz, maria martinez rivera, angelina morlet leyva and lylia berthely jimenez, and their entourage.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife attended the meeting.

also present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

Mission of Mexican People's Collective and Industrial Corporation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

the mission of the mexican people's collective and industrial corporation led by jose guadalupe zuno arce, chairman of the central committee of the corporation and executive director of the development commission of southern jalisco, ended its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the mission visited factories, schools, rural people's communes and places of historical interest in peking, tachai, nanking, wuhsi, soochow, shanghai and kwangchow.

it gave a farewell banquet before its departure today. hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, attended.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Red Cross Society of China Expresses Sympathy to Romanian People Afflicted by Floods

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

the red cross society of china sent a message to the red cross society of romania yesterday, expressing its concern over the recent floods that hit some parts of romania. the message reads:

learning of the floods that hit some parts of romania and caused losses to the inhabitants of the afflicted areas, the red cross society of china wishes to express its concern over this and has decided to donate five hundred thousand yuan (rmb) to help them overcome their temporary difficulties. please convey our deep sympathy and solicitude to the people of the afflicted areas.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Table Tennis Team Returns Home from Senegal

(NCNA-English Dakar, Aug. 6, 1975)

the chinese table tennis team with li fu-jung as leader and yin shang-chih as deputy leader left here for home yesterday evening after concluding an 8-day friendly visit to senegal.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by a representative and technical advisor of the senegalese ministry of youth and sports laurent diatta, president of the senegalese table tennis federation henri gomis and senegalese table tennis players.

tai pei-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in senegal, was also present.

during its stay in senegal, the chinese table tennis team had three friendly matches with the senegalese table tennis team. it visited some factories and toured a number of places in the country. li fu-jung and yin shang-chih called on president of the senegalese olympic committee henri diame and treasurer of the committee and president of the track and field federation alioune fall.

on the morning of august 2, director of the office of the ministry of youth and sports gerard diame, on behalf of minister of youth and sports joseph mathiam, received all the members of the chinese team.

in the evening of the same day, tai pei-chen gave a reception for the team's visit to senegal. present at the reception were minister joseph mathiam, federation president gomis and other high-ranking officials of the ministry of youth and sports and of information.

director of the sports department of the ministry of youth and sports garang coulibaly, in the name of minister joseph mathiam, gave a send-off reception for the chinese team at the stadium on the evening of august 4. tai pei-chen and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Men's Volleyball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

the chinese volleyball association gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the sudanese national men's volleyball team led by abu el gasim hag ali.

m.h. mattar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, attended.

attending were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, as well as chinese volleyball players.

at the dinner which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, hsia lang and abu el gasim hag ali proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and the sudan.

the sudanese team arrived in peking today.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Track and Field Team Meets Kansu Provincial Team in Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 6, 1975)

the visiting tanzanian national track and field team concluded a six-day friendly match here today with northwest china's kansu provincial team.

paced by filbert bayi, world record holder in the men's 1,500 metres and one mile events, the visitors won 13 of the 15 men's and women's events on the programme. their outstanding performances as well as the manifestation of unity and friendship between the two teams and good sportsmanship drew outbursts of applause from 20,000 appreciative spectators.

present were chu pei-ping and li tsung-hu, vice-chairmen of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee, chou chieh-pang, leading member of the provincial physical culture and sports committee, and raphael augustino kubaga, leader of the visiting team. they met athletes of the two teams.

during their stay here, the visitors helped coach and train chinese junior athletes who are here for the regional trials for the forthcoming third national games and the kansu provincial team.

the visitors arrived here from peking by air on august 1 and were guests of honour at a banquet given by the kansu provincial branch of the chinese track and field association in the evening.

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese People's Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 7, 1975)

tanzanian president julius nyerere received the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its president chen shi-yu in moshi this morning and had friendly talks with the visitors.

present on the occasion were charles nyirabu, governor of the bank of tanzania, and peter kisumu, regional commissioner of kilimanjaro region.

chang yu-pu, commercial representative of china to tanzania, was also present.

after the reception, the president had breakfast with the chinese guests.

the chinese delegation arrived here on july 31 on a friendly visit to tanzania.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Approves Inclusion in Agenda of South, North Vietnam's Application for UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 6, 1975)

the united nations security council at a meeting today adopted an agenda to include the applications of the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam for admission to membership in the united nations. the security council decided to refer the two applications to its committee on the admission of new members for consideration.

at the same meeting, the security council rejected the inclusion in the agenda of the application of the south korean pak jung hi puppet clique for admission to membership in the united nations. a draft item concerning the application failed to gain the required majority at the voting. this was a defeat for certain countries which had manoeuvred to link up the application of the pak jung hi clique with the applications of the two parts of viet nam in order to create difficulties and obstacles to the admission of the r.s.v.n. and d.r.v.n. to the united nations.

after the voting, chinese representative huang hua made a statement at the council meeting. he said, "the chinese delegation firmly supports the application of the republic of south viet nam and the application of the democratic republic of viet nam for admission to membership in the u.n." he pointed out, "the representatives of certain countries have arbitrarily tried from the very beginning to link up the so-called application of the south korean puppet regime with the applications of south and north viet nam for admission to membership in the united nations, questions that are entirely different in nature, for a so-called package deal. this is not only in total violation of the explicit provisions of the united nations charter and the relevant resolution of the u.n. general assembly but, to put it bluntly, is really aimed at the adamant

pursuance of their 'two koreas' policy in an attempt to solidify and perpetuate the division of korea, thus stubbornly obstructing the korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification." he said that the chinese delegation is against the inclusion of the so-called application of south korea in the agenda.

the u.n. charter stipulates that the admission of a state to membership in the united nations is to be decided by the general assembly upon the recommendation of the security council.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets US Congressional Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a conversation with the members of the u.s. congressional delegation this morning.

taking part in the meeting were co-leader of the delegation republican senator charles harting percy and mrs. percy; co-leader republican senator jacob k. javits and mrs. javits; deputy leader democratic senator claiborne pell and mrs. pell; members of the delegation democratic senator adlai e. stevenson iii and mrs. stevenson, republican representative paul findley and mrs. findley, republican representative mrs. margaret heckler and john heckler, and republican representative paul n. mccloskey, jr.; and assistants john lewis, mark percy, carla javits and john mccloskey.

present on the occasion were george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the institute.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a luncheon for the u.s. congressional delegation after the meeting.

Chinese Vice Ministers Meet American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

vice-minister chai shu-fan of foreign trade met u.s. republican senators charles harting percy and jacob k. javits, democratic senator adlai e. stevenson iii and republican representative paul n. mccloskey, jr. here this afternoon.

in the meantime, vice-minister hao chung-shih of agriculture and forestry met u.s. democratic senator claiborne pell and republican representatives paul findley and mrs. margaret heckler.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Guests from Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with moufti zabarah from the yemen arab republic and his wife and son here this morning.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, was present.

also present were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chang chieh, leading member of the chinese islamic association.

Guests from Yemen Arab Republic Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

friendly personage moufti zabarah from the yemen arab republic, and his wife and son left here for home by air this evening.

seeing them off at the airport were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chang chieh, leading member of the chinese islamic association, and abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china.

the moufti zabaran party visited peking, harbin, taching, shenyang and talien while they were in china.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Peking Swimming Meet Resumes Competition After Rest-Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

after a day of rest yesterday, swimmers resumed competition today at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

matching their skill for the purpose of promoting friendship between the people and sportsmen of the developing countries, the competitors drew applause from spectators in the chinese capital.

despite pouring rain, 5,000 spectators packed the stands at the taojanting swimming stadium this morning and cheered the swimmers from start to finish.

heats in four swimming events were held this morning and national records of albania, syria and burma were improved by their swimmers.

in a keenly contested women's 100 metres breaststroke heat, swimmers from morocco, the sudan, palestine and the congo drew applause and vociferous encouragement from the stands as well as on-looking swimmers from other countries.

anita chan of burma and tatjana sheshmini of albania improved their national records in a women's 400 metres freestyle heat, clocking five minutes 15.0 seconds and five minutes 39.1 seconds respectively.

in the men's 200 metres butterflystroke first heat, palestine's jamal zarrary led from start to finish to win the exciting race from pakistan, sudanese and somali swimmers and qualified for the eight-men final. in another heat, bassam al masri of syria was timed in two minutes 35.1 seconds to beat the syrian national record of two minutes 41.6 seconds.

teams from 16 countries in asia, africa, latin america and europe were entered in the men's 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay preliminaries this morning. the albanian team clocked four minutes 6.9 seconds to improve the albanian national record by 1.3 seconds. the syrian team returned in four minutes 18.3 seconds to improve the national record of four minutes 19.0 seconds.

in a day of relaxation yesterday, the swimmers and divers made an excursion to the great wall and one of the ming dynasty tombs in the morning, and attended a song and dance performance by chinese artistes in the evening.

Results of Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

following is a list of the placings in the finals of four events held this evening at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet:

women's 100 m. backstroke final:

1. maria teresa ramirez gomez (mexico)	1:13.96
2. vivian tham mei kheng (malaysia)	1:14.47
3. kao kai (china)	1:14.87
4. yeo su-ming (singapore)	1:15.55
5. anita chan (burma)	1:18.42
6. karen chong peng khiam (singapore)	1:18.57
7. sansanee changkasiri (thailand)	1:18.94
8. lim yit sin (malaysia)	1:20.62

men's 200 m. butterfly final:

1. lo chao-ying (china)	2:12.34
2. khoo teng chuan (singapore)	2:16.87
3. jamal zarrary (palestine)	2:24.05
4. nanda kyaw zwar (burma)	2:24.63
5. vincent lee seng chee (singapore)	2:24.77
6. raul villagomez curiel (mexico)	2:26.61
7. goff, leroy (the philippines)	2:33.12
8. chamnan kongtermsin (thailand)	2:34.06

women's 400 m. freestyle final:

1. junie sng poh leng (singapore)	4:46.98
2. chao ching (china)	4:53.49

3. anne hoe su-ling (singapore)	4:54.02
4. afane zaza (algeria)	5:09.21
5. sansanee changkasiri (thailand)	5:09.44
6. swe mar lwin (burma)	5:10.40
7. laura vaca hernandez (mexico)	5:10.46
8. anita chan (burma)	5:28.12

men's 4 x 100 m. freestyle relay final:

1. china	3:43.31
2. singapore	3:52.86
3. mexico	3:55.62
4. thailand	3:56.83
5. malaysia	3:57.90
6. the philippines	4:00.13
7. burma	4:06.51
8. morocco	4:08.29

More Good Results Produced at Peking
International Swimming Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1975)

a mexican, a singapore and a chinese swimmer emerged victors in the three individual finals at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet this evening.

maria teresa ramirez gomez won the women's 100 metres backstroke, junie sng poh leng took the women's 400 metres freestyle and lo chao-ying carried off the title in the men's 200 metres butterfly events.

despite a drizzle, the stands of the taojanting swimming stadium here were packed to overflowing well before the races started in the eighth session of the invitational meet.

immediately after gomez surged to mexico's first win at the current meet, a group of chinese swimmers and the albanian coach and friends from other countries went up and warmly shook hands with her in congratulation. "today i'm very happy indeed," said gomez. "we have come to the invitational meet for friendship and unity and we should try to produce the best form," she added. the mexican girl was timed at 1 minute 13.96 seconds, followed by vivian tham mei kheng (malaysia), kao kai (china), yeo su-ming (singapore), anita chan (burma), karen chong peng khiam (singapore), sansanee changkasiri (thailand) and lim yit sin (malaysia).

junie sng poh leng, an 11-year-old girl from singapore, clocked 4 minutes 46.98 seconds, erasing the listed national record of 4 minutes 47.50 seconds held by her sister elaine sng poh chuan, and coming 1.75 seconds inside the winning time by a japanese swimmer at the seventh asian games last year. 14-year-old chinese girl chao ching, the runner-up, was timed at 4 minutes 53.49 seconds, clipping 3.11 seconds off the national record. the 5,000 spectators congratulated the two young swimmers for their success with rounds of warm applause. the third to eighth place winners were anne hoe su-ling (singapore), afane zaza (algeria), sansanee changkasiri (thailand), swe mar lwin (burma,), laura vaca hernandez (mexico) and anita chan (burma).

in the men's 200 metres butterfly finals this evening, jamal zarrary from palestine spurted to third place with a clocking of 2 minutes 24.05 seconds. the winner lo chao-ying from china and runner-up khoo teng chuan of singapore warmly shook hands with the palestinian swimmer after the competition. the fourth to eighth place winners in this event were nanda kyaw zwar (burma), vincent lee seng chee (singapore), raul villagomez curiel (mexico), leroy goff (the philippines), and chamnan kongtermsin (thailand).

in the men's 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay race, the chinese team came first with a time of 3 minutes 43.31 seconds, trimming 0.29 seconds off the listed national record. the chinese team was followed by singapore, mexico, thailand, malaysia, the philippines, burma and morocco.

this evening's programme also included the women's 100 metres breaststroke semi-finals.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Bahamas Bans Crawfish Catch by Foreign Countries

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Aug. 5, 1975)

the government of the commonwealth of the bahamas recently declared a ban on the catch of crawfish in its continental shelf by foreigners as a measure to protect its marine resources, according to a report from nassau.

crawfish is a natural resource of the bahamas' 100,000-square-mile continental shelf, the government announced.

it is reported that the measure resulted from the unscrupulous catch of crawfish by the united states within the bahamas territorial waters.

earlier, bahamas foreign minister paul adderley declared that as an independent nation, his country "has made known its intention not to be bound by the obsolete three-mile territorial limit." he said, "the boundaries of the bahamas extend to and include the area of the continental shelf which lies beneath the sea contiguous to the coasts."

the minister pointed out that big maritime nations should recognize that this country could not risk the grounding of tankers or the discharge of pollutants in its territorial waters, neither could it expose the security of its islands to the unfettered use of straits.

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY BUILDING

Study the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Our Army

by

Hung Ch'eng (洪 城)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 1, 1975)

Under the personal leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, a movement to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is being unfolded in depth throughout the country. This movement has brought a new atmosphere to our army building and has at the same time also set new tasks for us. Under the new situation, how should we further strengthen the building of our army in accordance with the aim of making our army wholeheartedly serve the people, and make new contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat? In order to solve this question, one important aspect is the need to learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the glorious tradition of our army, restrict the bourgeois right and preserve the proletarian political features of our army.

Marx pointed out, "The primary condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the army of the proletariat." The proletariat relies on the army to seize political power and also needs the army to consolidate political power. Without the strong army of the proletariat, what the people have will come to nought and the dictatorship of the proletariat also could not be consolidated. Our army is the army of the people personally created, led and directed by Chairman Mao. The Marxist theory on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental guiding thought in the building of our army. The serious study and mastery of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is of especially great significance as far as the army is concerned.

For several decades, guided by the theory of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, our army has victoriously accomplished the tasks for the various historical periods of revolution and is worthy to be called a revolutionary army of the proletariat loyal to the people and the Party. Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the revolutionary tradition of our people's army has also been shaped up in the protracted revolutionary war and the struggle against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines. This is a priceless treasure for us to win revolutionary victories and to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the struggle to study theory, combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, by carrying on and carrying forward the complete set of fine revolutionary traditions established for our army by Chairman Mao, it is possible to effectively restrict the bourgeois right, abolish the idea of bourgeois right, resist corruption by the bourgeois style of life, preserve the proletarian political features of our army and better fulfill the historic mission entrusted to us by the Party and the people.

The unity of officers and men and the unity of the army and the people are the glorious traditions of our army fostered by Chairman Mao back in the period of struggle in the Chingkang Mountains. All members of our army, be they cadres or fighters, the upper or lower echelons, are class brothers coming from all corners of the country. Between them, there are only differences due to division of duties and work, but there is no difference in rank between the eminent and the humble. Our army practices political democracy, economic democracy and military democracy. The officers and men enjoy equal political rights. The leading cadres depend not on putting on bureaucratic airs or exerting their prestige but on persuasively conducting education and setting an example with their own conduct to lead the troops.

In the years of revolutionary war, all in the army, ranging from the commander of the army down to the cook, were treated on an equal footing. They shared weal and woe, and their living standards were more or less the same. In military affairs, the officers taught the soldiers, the soldiers taught the officers and the soldiers taught each other. They fought bravely with concerted effort to annihilate the enemy. Our cadres showed concern for each fighter. Their painstaking and meticulous ideological work had enlightened the class consciousness of many a fighter, and their meticulous solicitude and care had warmed the heart of many a fighter. Under circumstances of hardships and deprivation, the cadres and fighters shared adversities together, sacrified for others, and handed over a gulp of water or a handful of fried flour to the comrade needing it most. At the critical juncture, the cadres rushed to the rescue of the fighters and the fighters protected the cadres. This comradely relationship based on equality with the officer cherishing the soldiers and the soldiers respecting the cadres was the most important guarantee for enabling our army to overcome hardships and deprivations and to triumph over the strong and powerful enemy.

In the years of revolutionary war, the relations of the unity of the army and the people had been established at the revolutionary bases. Our armed forces were the people's own armed forces. They strictly observe "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention." They

cherished every blade of grass and every tree of the masses and took not a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. They did not bully the people just because they had guns in their hands nor did they become arrogant because of their meritorious service in war or of their contributions to the people. Where the armed forces went, they formed an indivisible whole with the people there. They showed concern for the sufferings of the masses, publicized the policies of the Party to the masses and organized the masses to wage struggle against the enemy. They energetically carried out activities to support the government and cherish the people, and won the genuine and sincere support of the masses of the people.

In the war years, to insure the victory of the revolutionary war, thousands of the masses joyfully supported the front by delivering ammunition and nursing the wounded. They followed the army to fight north and south. With mothers bidding farewell to their sons and wives to their husbands, young people competed to be the first to go to the battlefield. The revolutionary base as a whole, the army and the people, the front and the rear were formed into a combat collective and a bastion of iron which no force could smash.

This glorious tradition of our army -- unity of officers and men and unity of the army and the people -- embodies the use of the communist spirit to handle inter-relations among the people and is fundamentally antagonistic to the grading system of the exploiting classes. All exploiting classes try their utmost to publicize the concept of grades and to uphold a rigid grading system. In all reactionary armed forces, the relations between officers and men and between the army and the people are relations between the oppressor and the oppressed, between the ruler and the ruled. In socialist society, following the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership, a new type of socialist relation has been established in the inter-relations of people. However, as socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, the bourgeois right is still serious in the matter of inter-relations of people and the idea of bourgeois right still functions in the minds of people. Therefore, we must carry on and carry forward the glorious tradition of unity of officers and men and unity of the army and the people before we can effectively restrict the bourgeois right, abolish the bourgeois concept of grades and guard against the alienation of the army from the people and of the cadres from the masses. With the army and the people, the cadres and the fighters closely united, we have the strength to overcome all difficulties, defeat all enemies and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We must promote hard struggle because hard struggle is our political feature." Our army was born in and had grown and progressed through hard struggle. For many years, we had no wages and had not practiced the eight-grade wage system. Only our meals were fixed at 0.3 ounces of oil, half an ounce of salt and one catty of rice, and we made much of them. During the Long March, the Red Army traversed snow-covered mountains, through grassland, fed on grass-roots and gnawed at tree bark. During those hard years of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War, our armed forces were short of food and clothing and had to endure cold and hunger. During the

Resist-US, Aid-Korea War, the ocmmanders and fighters of the Volunteers at the battlefield subsisted on a handful of fried flour and a handful of snow. Despite the bitter environment, our cadres and fighters at all times maintained their high revolutionary enthusiasm and selfless and death-defying spirit. Fearing neither hardship nor death, they charged ahead to take enemy positions and fought bravely. There had emerged numerous heroes like Chang Szu-te, Tung Ts'un-jui and Huang Chi-kuang.

During the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army have not changed the natural colors of the working people although the environment has changed. They have not changed the work style of hard struggle although their standing has changed. They seek neither fame nor gain, resist corruption and never get contaminated. They are able to work at a higher or lower post, lead the life of functionaries or the common people, go to the east or the west, and serve in the city or the countryside. They go where they are directed by the Party. The communist fighter Lei Feng, the Old Red Army fighter Kan Tsu-ch'ang, the Good 8th Company on Nanking Road are the examples for us to learn from. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and relying precisely on this revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, we have overcome numerous difficulties and hazards, defeated Japanese imperialism, interred the Chiang dynasty, founded the socialist new China and won one new victory after another on the road of continued revolution.

The glorious tradition of hard struggle of our army is the embodiment of the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and a hallmark that distinguishes the proletariat from all exploiting classes. It is fundamentally antagonistic to the decadent way of thinking and style of life of the exploiting classes marked by pursuit of fame and gain, longing for comfortable life, pursuit of enjoyment and indulgence in extravagance and waste. The law of class struggle in the socialist period tells us that after the overthrow of the landlord and bourgeois classes, the use of the way of thinking and style of life of the exploiting classes and of material to lure and poison the people and to corrode the armed forces has become their important means for attacking the proletariat. It is very dangerous if we are so negligent as to have no full knowledge of such attack from the class enemy, thus disarming ourselves ideologically.

On the eve of our nationwide victory in the people's democratic revolution, Chairman Mao admonished us, "There may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets." In his important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao again points out, "Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must go on to maintain and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle of our army. Only by maintaining the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war can we resist corruption by the bourgeois style of life, repulse the attack of bourgeois sugar-coated bullets, adhere to the firm and correct political orientation and victoriously carry out the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism.

The glorious tradition of our army formed in the protracted revolutionary struggle is determined by the class essence of our army and the aim of army building. The question of for whom is a fundamental question. The armed forces of different classes have different traditions and styles of work. In history, the armed forces of all reactionary exploiting classes are tools for suppressing the people and upholding the rule of the exploiting classes, and privileged forces riding on the backs of the people. This class essence of the armed forces of the reactionary exploiting classes is reflected in the antagonism of officers and men in relations within the army, in the antagonism of the army and the people in relations between the army and the people. Hard struggle is also fundamentally out of the question for these armed forces. Contrary to the armed forces of all reactionary exploiting classes, our army is the people's army built for the emancipation and liberation of the proletariat and the working people, and the tool for realizing the program and line of the Party. Our army is charged with the noble historic mission of overthrowing all exploitation systems, establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and finally realizing communism. "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." This purpose is a most important content of Chairman Mao's army building line, the concentrated embodiment of the essence of our army, and also the fundamental hallmark that makes the proletarian army different from all reactionary armed forces. It is precisely due to persistence in this purpose that our army has fundamentally changed the reactionary tradition of all reactionary armed forces of several thousand years standing and superseded it with the brand new revolutionary tradition of the proletariat. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army are united to fight not for the private gains of the minority or a narrow group, but for the interests of the broad masses. The common goal of struggle for common class interests makes it possible to form close and harmonious relations of equality between officers and men and between the army and the people. The great but formidable communist cause and the noble ideal for the liberation of the whole of mankind requires all participants in this army to have a noble spiritual realm, to break away from the shackles of personal fame and gain and status and of the idea of bourgeois right, to consciously wage hard struggle for the people, to show boundless loyalty to the revolution and to devote themselves to the people.

Whether or not it is necessary to arm our army with the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to view the glorious tradition of our army are at all times interwoven with the struggle between the two classes and the two roads. For the sake of changing the proletarian essence of our army, the chieftains of the opportunist line invariably devise all ways and means to oppose the study of Marxist theory by our army and to undermine the glorious tradition of our army. They try their utmost to extend and intensify the bourgeois right and to publicize the decadent bourgeois style of life. In the name of so-called "standardization," P'eng Te-huai vigorously fostered the "army title system" and the "one-head system," in a vain attempt to turn the close and harmonious relations between officers and men in our army and between the army and the people into the rigid relations of grades, the relationship of father and son, and relationship of cat and mouse. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique vigorously

advocated the "peculiarity of the armed forces" and widened the differences between grades in a vain attempt to put the armed forces above the Party and the people and to use the warlord style of the Kuomintang armed forces in oppressing the soldiers with officers and the people with the army to take the place the principle of unity of officers and men and unity of the army and the people in our army. Lin Piao and company also vociferously peddled such trash as "minor irregularities are harmless," "making a long trip to take up an official post in order to get fed and clothed," etc. They employed the means of giving dinner parties, sending gifts, offering offices and making promises to win over and corrupt people in a vain attempt to disintegrate the revolutionary ranks. They made bourgeois fame and gain and status look so wonderful it seemed the enthusiasm of people could not be brought into play without these things. These were really strange tales.

During the ten years long civil war, the eight years long war of resistance and the three and a half years long liberation war, there were neither wages nor army titles in our army, but the officers and men, the army and the people shared weal and woe and formed an indivisible whole. Thousands and tens of thousands of people were mobilized to topple Chiang Kai-shek and to drive away imperialism. How could it be said that enthusiasm could not be aroused without wages and titles? Numerous revolutionary martyrs had laid down their precious lives in persistent and hard struggle for the interests of the people without ever thinking of enjoyment and remuneration! The various fallacies advocated by Lin Piao and company are diametrically opposed to the glorious tradition of our army and have been firmly boycotted by the broad masses of commanders and fighters. The vain attempt of Lin Piao and company to undermine the glorious tradition of our army and to transform our army after the bourgeois look is really wishful thinking.

To study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry forward the glorious tradition of our army is an important aspect of combating and guarding against revisionism. The facts show that wherever the glorious tradition of our army has been carried forward, proletarian righteousness is in the ascendent, there is no market for the wicked practices of the bourgeoisie and communist oriented new people and new deeds constantly come to the fore. On the contrary, wherever the glorious tradition of our army has been forsaken, bourgeois ideas will spread freely there, some people will be hit by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will be impaired. We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, further sweep away the influence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and strive to transform our world outlook. We must abolish the idea of bourgeois right marked by the ability to lead the life of functionaries but not of the common people, to accept a higher but not a lower past, to serve in the city but not in the countryside, and the tendency to alienate oneself from the masses and stay aloof. We must rectify the incorrect practice of extravagance, waste, conceit and self-complacency, and wage firm struggle against the phenomena of contending for fame at court and gain in the market, longing for the comfortable life and going after enjoyment. We surely must abide by Chairman Mao's army building line, and persist in sending cadres down to company units to serve as common soldiers and stand proxy for other functionaries. We must conduct investigations and studies, take part in collective productive labor,

and persist in learning from the masses. We must support the government, cherish the people, warmly support the socialist new things, take practical action to gradually narrow down the three major differences and be vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying forward the glorious tradition of our army, we must persist in the three basic principles namely, "practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," clearly perceive the excellent situation, seize hold of opportunities, rise in greater vigor, speed up the building of our army, be well prepared for war against aggression, and render greater contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Carry forward the revolutionary tradition to win greater glory.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

Study Theory, Oppose and Guard Against Revisionism

- the Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry, Shanghai municipality, constantly raises consciousness in the study of theory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1975)

"Recently, we feel that our thinking has become clear all of a sudden!" This was a fresh feeling the comrades of the Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry had after the studying of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. They said: In the past our minds had always been tightly tied down by the old conventions. Thus, we did not pay attention to the study of theory, could not distinguish the correct line from the erroneous line, could not clearly discern the decadent and reactionary nature of the capitalist things, and failed to see the strong vitality of the socialist new things. Some comrades were engrossed in the trivial things at ordinary times and did not grasp the line. All day long, they were busily occupied with routine work and their tasks were not properly accomplished. The cadres and the masses had many complaints. At the crucial moment of the two-line struggle, some comrades saw only the phenomenon but not the essence. They were befuddled by minor problems and unable to distinguish between the right and the wrong lines. They wavered and were deceived. When the struggle was over, there were again some comrades who followed the beaten track, and had no great ambition. They only wanted to preserve the old set-up and had no thought for forging ahead with big strides. This time, they made use of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory as the key link to analyze these phenomena, thus understanding the essence of the question and were greatly shocked ideologically. They began to observe and analyze some matters that had been considered difficult to deal with in the past from the plane of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because of this, they felt that because they had stood higher and seen farther, the ideological realm was greatly different.

This ideological liberation of the comrades of the Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry was also inseparable from the prompting and prodding of the working masses. At the end of last year, the principal responsible comrade of the Party committee gave a speech at the graduation ceremony of the students of the workers' political school under the system of the Bureau of Chemical Industry. After the ceremony, the worker students wrote him a letter. They said in the letter: "From your speech, we could see that you have not studied theory properly. What you said was all old stuff. You had neither brought forward questions through linking up theory with reality nor expounded your own point of view with theory." This criticism of the worker comrades deeply touched the thought of this leading comrade, and he seriously reviewed his own state of mind and work in the past year.

Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the ranks of worker theorists had sprung up like bamboo shoots after the

spring rain. He also knew that this was a socialist new thing, but he dared not go into the midst of the contingents of worker-theorists and dared not grasp this matter. Why? Because he had not studied theory properly and was afraid that the masses would pounce on his weaknesses, and that if he could not answer the questions put forward by the comrades, he would lose "face." It was also because he had not profoundly understood the great significance of the proper establishment of the contingents of worker-theorists to the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that he did not attach enough importance to this thing. For several months, he had realized more profoundly that the state of the thought of the leadership had lagged behind that of the broad masses and the situation.

Especially after the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the vigorous upsurge of the movement of the broad masses of cadres and the people to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he and other comrades of the Party committee felt even more the "compelling force of circumstances." They asked the representatives of the workers to study together with the leading members. They went to such basic-level units as the pharmaceutical plants and oil refineries of the masses to study together with the working masses and to draw advanced experiences from the masses in the study of theory. The workers made use of their spare time to study assiduously, and put forward many inspiring views in association with the major questions of right and wrong in the two-line struggle. By contrast, they saw their own weaknesses and knew that the revolutionary situation was developing and the masses of workers were forging ahead, and that the past methods of leadership of some comrades that "rely on the instructions from a higher level for major ideas and one's own hard thinking for minor ideas" could no longer continue. In order to take the initiative in leadership, walk at the head of the mass movement, and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it was necessary to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The comrades of the Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry of Shanghai municipality have reviewed what they have gone through in the various two-line struggles within the Party in the past twenty years. The secretary of the Party committee of the bureau is a comrade who was gloriously wounded in the revolutionary war and he has only one leg. For years, he worked diligently and constantly went deep into the basic-level units. However, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, he had made the mistake of carrying out the revisionist line. In 1954, he was transferred from the army unit to a factory. At that time, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the factory in question was vigorously indulged in material incentives and bonus in command. At first, he disdained this practice, but later he gradually accepted it. In 1958, guided and inspired by the Party's general line of building socialism, the broad masses of workers greatly carried forward the communist spirit and broke through the kaleidoscopic bonus system. He also voiced his approval. With the material incentives abolished, the working mass worked even better than in the past. This made a deep impression on him. However, he had

not assessed these phenomena from the plane of the acute struggle between the communist factors and the traces of capitalism in the historical period of socialism. Later, when Liu Shao-ch'i and company attacked the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, and once again pushed the revisionist line in running enterprises by advocating profits in command and material incentives, he also followed suit.

At that time, he fundamentally had no line in mind and thought that so long as production was stepped up, that would mean the practice of socialism. He said: "From disdaining to following this set of methods for enterprise management, from abolition to restoration, from being criticized to thinking of taking it up again, why was my attitude so capricious? In the final analysis, because I had not seriously studied Marxism and was unable to understand the fundamental question of why the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie."

Around Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the comrades of the Party committee have studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further come to understand the importance of the line and leadership. They know that if we leading cadres do not uphold the principle of putting proletarian politics in command, but think of using "material incentives," to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses for production, and relying on "profits in command" to promote the development of production, we actually look upon the workers as commodities and do not recognize them as the masters of the factory. We would make use of the capitalist method of operation to manage the socialist enterprises and to strengthen and extend the bourgeois right. This kind of development would lead to the degeneration of the socialist enterprises.

In the course of studying theory, through reviewing what they have gone through in the past, the comrades of the Party committee of this bureau have also come to understand that in the past, because they had not properly studied theory, they often looked at only the outward appearance but not the essence of things and regarded the new things that constantly emerged as the simple repetition of things that had happened in the past. Thus, the right or wrong things we had done in the past would become certain permanent conventions in our minds. This is because we could not correctly explain theoretically the characteristics and law of class struggle in the socialist society. We are also not clear why we have been right and why we have been wrong, and thus could not correctly sum up our experiences and lessons.

Some comrades said: From the very beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, when the revolutionary young fighters pounded against the old Party committee that carried out the revisionist line and we erroneously defended the Party committee that carried out the revisionist line. When the broad masses warmly helped us mop up the revisionist mire that had contaminated us ideologically, he felt offended for a period of time. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the help of the revolutionary masses, we had finally come to understand that the great proletarian cultural revolution was entirely essential and extremely timely, and our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution had been further heightened. However, because we had not seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we had not correctly accepted

the past experiences and lessons. As soon as the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, we dared not boldly take the lead in the movement under the new situation and had even for a time deviated from the general orientation of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Under the leadership of the Party committee at a higher level, the Party committee of the bureau has adopted in time the correct orientation. In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee,they have strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party and boldly aroused the masses, thus enabling the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to develop healthily.

Looking back over these historical processes, they have a better understanding of the importance of the study of theory. They know that in order to grasp the law of class struggle in the historical period of socialism, persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, change the attitude of only looking at the outward appearance of things into an understanding of the essence of things, it is necessary to seriously study the theory of Marxism and in particular, to clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have further come to understand that "perception only solves the question of phenomenon, and it takes theory to solve the question of essence."

In order to deepen our understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, while reading and studying seriously, we must at the same time adopt a correct attitude toward and be good in summing up the advanced experiences of the working masses. This is another important understanding of the Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry. They know that although they also constantly emphasize the need of summing up and popularizing the advanced experiences in the past, they had not ideologically gave the advanced experiences created by the masses the important position due them. In general, the deeds of the advanced units were put in order only for discussion at meetings for the purpose of encouraging and citing the advanced units. It was not possible to show in what respects the experiences of the advanced units were after all good.

Take for example the mineral ore factory where the working masses and cadres have carried forward the communist spirit, abolished the idea of bourgeois right, braved hard and bitter struggles, and under the difficult conditions, "borne the great goal in mind without bending under the weight of Mount T'ai." In the past, the leading cadres of the Bureau of Chemical Industry only put the emphasis on summing up their experiences in production. At most they were aware that their spirit, great ambition and high hopes in surmounting difficulties through self-reliance were worthy of praise. After studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and Lenin's "The Great Beginning" and other writings, they once again summed up their experiences. They accordingly discovered plenty of new things with communist factors, made a more correct appraisal of this advanced model, and learned that this was a typical example for abolishing the idea of bourgeois right and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past, in the course of studying the experiences of Tach'ing, not much importance was attached to the study of the basic experiences in adhering

to the principle of proletarian politics in command, in making a start with "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," in strengthening of leadership of the Party, and in wholeheartedly relying on the working class, and attention was only paid to certain concrete methods of production management. At present, by linking up the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the re-study of the experiences of Tach'ing and summing up the experiences of the various factories and schools of this bureau in learning from Tach'ing, the horizon has become broader, there is a more correct understanding of advanced thoughts and experiences of the working masses, and there is also greater improvement in the inter-relations of the leading cadres and the working masses.

When studying theory, the Party committee of the bureau would ask the members of the contingent of worker theorists to study together with them. Each group of the study classes run for the leading cadres at various levels in the bureau would enlist the participation of a worker and listen to the opinions of the workers. The members of the Party committee constantly go to the factories to work and study together with the workers, to exchange ideas obtained from study, and to study work. This method of work has been turned into a system which is ahdered to.

The Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry also realize that in order to really obtain results, the study of theory must be closely linked up with the transformation of the world outlook. Some comrades disdain the new things that bear the bud of communism. Very often, they dislike the new forces and think that they are unsatisfactory and not easy to handle because they are haunted by the idea of bourgeois right mainly characterized by the concept of private ownership and the concept of grades. Why is it that some comrades who have read a number of Marxist-Leninist books still commit the mistake of carrying out the revisionist line? The root cause lies in the world outlook, for it is the bourgeois world outlook that keeps study and practice out of gear. They know that this cause of study has just begun, and so is the emancipation of the mind, and that they are still far from thorough emancipation. The comrades of the Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry have the feeling of "becoming clear all of a sudden" after the study of theory for several months. One important reason is that they have begun to allow their own thoughts to break out of the cage of the idea of bourgeois right.

"Becoming clear all of a sudden" is still not "understanding all of a sudden." The comrades of the Party committee of the Bureau of Chemical Industry feel that after this spell of study, their horizon has been broadened. They see further that the task lying in front of the proletariat is matchless in importance and that learning to master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the real sense is by no means easy and calls for protracted persistence in study and efforts in practice. They are reading seriously and conducting investigations and studies closely around Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, and are resolved to learn and understand things by linking up theory with practice. They take the lead in studying theory and restricting the bourgeois right, constantly heightened their consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism and persevered in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

- Our Own Correspondent

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ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

Armymen Stationed in Kansu Corridor Support Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 9, 1975)

commanders and fighters of various units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the kansu corridor, northwest china, have rendered great assistance to the local people of various nationalities in promoting agriculture and animal husbandry in line with the glorious tradition of the people's army.

the kansu corridor covers a vast area inhabited by people of a dozen nationalities, including han, mongolia, tibet, hui, yuku and kazakh. regarding helping the multinational people develop socialist production as their bounden duty, the armymen often worked alongside the local peasants in busy farming seasons. even when they underwent field training, they found time to help local people do farm work. many army units have established links with nearby communes and their subdivisions and give them timely help. armymen of a unit put in 60,000 workdays and deploy a thousand trucks and other vehicles every year to help the people in agriculture and animal husbandry. since last year, they have levelled 313 hectares of land, sunk over 40 wells and collected 900 tons of manure for local production brigades.

in supporting agriculture and animal husbandry, the armymen give priority to helping local peasants and herdsmen study revolutionary theory and carry out the movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade. since last year, a p.l.a. unit stationed in changyeh prefecture has sent 11 support-agriculture teams to 11 production brigades in the prefecture to help with farming and do mass work. since early this year when the people in the country started studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the unit has sent its study activists to help communes and production brigades run evening political schools. moreover, it organized a propaganda team to tour rural and pastoral areas to spread chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and explain teachings of marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

poor natural conditions held back farm production in kulang county. under the unified leadership of the provincial and prefectural party committees, the kansu provincial command sent support-agriculture teams to five communes in the county at

the beginning of last year. there, they helped deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the movement to learn from tachai. thanks to their help, these communes have undergone a rapid change. in spite of a severe drought last year, four of the five communes increased grain output by some where between 20 and 100 percent.

with scanty rainfall, the kansu corridor used to be hit by drought. to ensure a steady increase in farm production, the army units vigorously help the local people build irrigation and farmland improvement projects. commanders and fighters stationed on the fringe of a desert helped local peasants build wind-breaks, lead in water for irrigation, level land and expand farm acreage. this spring, a group of armymen headed by a leading army cadre wrested 47 hectares of irrigated farmland from the desert.

for years, a unit stationed at chiayukuan helped local people plant trees to protect farmland against sandstorms. the armymen all-together planted more than 300,000 poplar, willow and other trees in the past two years. when the people decided to build a dam on the joshui river this year, two companies were immediately sent by a regiment to the worksite to undertake the most arduous tasks. the soldiers are still working on the project.

animal husbandry, which occupies an important economic position in the kansu corridor, receives great help from army units in its development. in the past three years, commanders and fighters of a unit helped local people dig irrigation canals, build dams and other grassland improvement projects. melted snow from mountains is led to 3,300 hectares of dry pastureland and 130 hectares are improved to serve as a fodder grass base. officers and men under the people's armed forces department of the akesai kazakh autonomous county cut large amounts of fodder grass for livestock-breeding production teams every autumn. in spring, they help kazakh herdsmen sow large acreage with grass.

in the first days of this year, the area where a company was stationed was hit by a big snowstorm, and thousands of sheep and camels on nearby grazing grounds were threatened by a shortage of fodder and water. braving severe cold over 30 degrees below zero centigrade, commanders and fighters of the company helped herdsmen drove the herds to other grazing grounds. they removed snow to graze the sheep on the way. the joint efforts of armymen and civilians brought all animals to new grazing grounds safely.

Disabled Armyman Maintains Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 9, 1975)

ex-armyman lei pao-hai, secretary of the communist party branch of a production brigade in shensi province, has continued to make revolution in the countryside for 20 years.

back in 1950, he lost his left leg and was blinded in his right eye while braving intense aircraft fire to rescue his comrades-in-arms in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. at the northwest china school for disabled soldiers, he expressed his determination to help build a new socialist countryside. after making seven applications for the purpose, he was sent to the chouchih county in shensi province in 1956.

the county arranged for him to go to a village with a favourable environment. but he declined the offer and chose to settle in chaotai where conditions were more difficult and class struggle acute.

once there, he plunged into a struggle against a hidden counter-revolutionary alongside the poor and lower-middle peasant under the party's leadership, and this led to the consolidation and expansion of the local agricultural producers' cooperative. tested in struggle, he was admitted into the communist party and was later elected party branch secretary of chaotai which had changed from a co-op to a production brigade of the chihsien commune.

lei pao-hai was determined to transform the rock-strewn mountain valley in chaotai, and initiated a campaign to remove rocks and create farmland, which reached a hightide in 1964 under the encouragement of chairman mao's call, "in agriculture, learn from tachai." in a few winter-spring periods the commune peasants removed two million cubic metres of rocks and levelled and improved 220 hectares of farmland.

in 1969 lei pao-hai attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in peking and had the honour to see the great leader chairman mao. he was very much encouraged by this, and organized a drive to build water conservancy projects immediately after his return.

once when lei pao-hai was quarrying rocks with the peasants to build a pond, he took a dangerous job upon himself to ensure safety for others. unfortunately

he was hit by a falling rock and fainted, and was rushed to the brigade's clinic. as soon as he came to, he told the cadres and peasants around him that they should all go back to work instead of worrying about him. supporting himself on a stick, he appeared at construction site the very next day, and joined in the battle again soon afterwards. he worked with the commune members for three winters and springs until the project was completed.

great changes have taken place in chaotai. the brigade now has electric grinders, powered pumps, motor vehicles and tractors. since 1973 the average per hectare output of grain has stayed above 5.25 tons and that of ginned cotton above 0.6 tons, seven and four times the 1958 figure.

lei pao-hai sets strict demands on himself and lives in a plain style. he often says: "a communist must not seek any privilege, but should always think of serving the people." no matter how busy he is, he keeps up his study of the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao every evening.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Red Flag Article: Build Up Agriculture in Line With Chairman Mao's Thinking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

the people of new china have been building up agriculture on a big scale under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the nearly 800 million people of china are now self-sufficient in grain. on the basis of the successive good harvests in 13 years, china has just brought in another good summer harvest. how did she achieve this?

the answer is given in "build up agriculture in line with chairman mao's thinking", an article by ko ching, carried in the 7th issue, 1975, of the journal "red flag". excerpts follow:

for a country like china where the agricultural population form the majority, it is important to conduct effective socialist revolution and construction in the countryside and develop agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chairman mao has always stood for taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor and for working out the national economic plan in the order of priorities of agriculture, light industry, heavy industry. this also embodies china's basic experience in building up her socialist economy by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in her own hands. it reflects an objective law in socialist construction and holds universal significance in china. marx once said: "... it is clear that the number of workmen engaged in manufacture, etc., and completely detached from agriculture -- the 'free hands', as stuart calls them -- is determined by the mass of agricultural products which the farm labourers produce in excess of their own consumption." grain and other farm and side-line produce are the basic means of human subsistence and constitute an important condition for developing industry. only advances in agriculture make it possible to acquire the grain, non-staple foods, raw materials and manpower necessary for industrial development, widen the market for industry and accumulate more funds for it. from this standpoint, the scale and rate of agricultural development determine those of industrial development. the growth of agriculture promotes that of light industry, and the growth of agriculture and light industry promotes that of heavy industry.

to build up agriculture in line with chairman mao's thinking, we must really grasp farm development as a job basic to the national economy. while drawing up plans, handling matters or figuring out problems or deploying human and material resources, we should consider agriculture first and place it before everything else. while arranging the work in other economic fields, we should think in terms of the needs in agriculture and the possibilities it provides; and while fully arousing the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism we should do our utmost to rally active support from all quarters for the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started, shihchiachuang prefecture in north china's hopei province and its counties have used about 70 per cent of their optional funds for the expansion of agricultural production. the prefecture focuses its industrial efforts on agricultural needs and steps up its support to agriculture through its industrial successes. it has vigorously developed an aid-agriculture industry consisting mainly of the five mini-industries -- small iron and steel works, coal mines, chemical fertilizer plants, cement works and machine shops. as a result, it has by and large mechanized or semi-mechanized irrigation and drainage, wheat threshing, the processing of farm and side-line produce, transport and plant protection to push forward agricultural

production. the prefecture raised its per hectare grain yield to an average of about 5.5 tons in 1974, and has made much headway in forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. the wheat yield this year averages over 3 tons per hectare.

chairman mao said: "... the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." to bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of peasants, especially of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and speed up the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line is an important measure for strengthening all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. as several hundred million peasants, under the leadership of the party, adhere to the socialist road, criticize capitalist tendencies, farm for the revolution, pitch into great undertakings with high resolve and strive for good harvests by hard struggle while remoulding their old habits and ideas handed down from the old society, they are precisely playing an important part in the effort to create the material and ideological conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise.

"in agriculture, the socialist road is the only road for our country." to build up agriculture in line with chairman mao's thinking, it is necessary to adhere to the socialist orientation. the socialist society in which we live is still stamped in every respect with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it has emerged. the force of habit of small production still exists, and the current commodity system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, which cannot be abolished within a considerably long period of time, remain the soil and conditions that engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie. these things are bound to corrupt some people ideologically and lead those persons who are weak in revolutionary will away from the socialist road and onto the evil path of capitalism, and even make them degenerate into new bourgeois elements. therefore, the struggle between the two classes and the two roads has not ended with the basic completion of the transformation of the system of ownership. it will take a fairly long time to complete the transformation of the system of ownership where it has not been accomplished, and it is necessary to continue the advance where it has been completed because restoration and retrogression are possible.

arousing the masses to fight against capitalist tendencies provides a fundamental guarantee for agriculture to develop along the socialist road. much has been done in this respect, resulting in a

sharp rise in the socialist consciousness of the masses, the growth of agricultural production and the collective economy and further consolidation of the position of socialism in the countryside. we must persist along this line, conducting regular socialist education and criticizing capitalist tendencies time and again.

while criticizing capitalism, it is fully necessary to actively encourage and help the rural people's communes and the production brigades and teams to diversify their economy in a planned way under the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" and, as far as it is beneficial to socialism and agricultural development, to develop by self-reliance collective side-line production, animal husbandry and other undertakings suited to local conditions each according to its needs and possibilities in order to strengthen the socialist collective economy. the collective should organize its forces to start energetically anything within its ability that benefits the state, the collective and the commune members.

chairman mao points out: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." practice shows that reliance on the masses for regeneration (through our own efforts) provides the source of strength for developing socialist agriculture. the poor and lower-middle peasants rightly pointed out: "socialism never drops from the skies. it is achieved by self-reliance along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

how should the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture be unfolded in a given area or unit? how to change the natural conditions? what are the priorities in farmland improvement? what are the steps for agricultural mechanization? it is necessary to arouse the masses to have a full discussion of questions like these and work out practicable plans and carry them out one after another by relying on their strength. many vivid facts prove that it will not take too long a time to change the conditions in a given area, lay a good basis for farmland improvement and the technical transformation of agriculture and promote farming in width and depth provided we grasp the main contradiction in agricultural production, rely on the masses for regeneration (through our own efforts), work out long-term plans and short-term arrangements and tackle one or two main problems at a time to effect a persistent and orderly advance from year to year.

where does the strength for self-reliance lie? it lies in the masses. natural and material conditions

are important factors for building up agriculture and achieving high yields, but they are not the decisive ones. it is the people who play the decisive role. situated at the eastern foot of the taihang mountains in north china, huolu county used to suffer from a year-round water shortage which handicapped its agricultural development. the masses in the county accepted the challenge and invited two nearby counties to join them in a people's war to build canals and lead in water. while ensuring the fulfilment of the year's production tasks, they organized a special force for the job, aided by more people in slack farming seasons and less people in busy ones and energetically supported by all trades and professions. they raised funds on their own, used locally available materials and relied on indigenous experts who matured in the course of practice in tackling technical problems. they completed in about three years an over 100-kilometre long canal which is provided with 7 tunnels, 17 aqueducts, 2 inverted siphons and 422 culverts and bridges and irrigates 29,520 hectares of dry hilly land. per hectare grain yield reached six tons in 1974.

reliance on the masses for regeneration (through our own efforts) does not mean the exclusion of external assistance, but we cannot be dependent on it. this is chairman mao's consistent thinking. we won victory in the years of revolutionary wars by relying on the whole army and the entire people. since liberation, we have achieved victories in socialist revolution and construction and built up an independent socialist economy by relying on the masses of the people. reliance on the masses for regeneration (through our own efforts) is a sure guarantee for placing ourselves in an invincible position. our socialist agriculture will press forward and gain greater, faster, better and more economical results as long as we firmly trust and rely on the masses and conduct a hard struggle by our own efforts.

COMMUNICATIONS

New Communications Hub in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Aug. 8, 1975)

kweiyang, capital of mountainous kweichow province, has become a new communications hub in southwest china.

inaccessible to motor traffic in the old days, the city is now linked with neighbouring provinces and other parts of china by railways and with all counties in the province by motor roads.

located in the rugged yunnan-kweichow plateau, kweichow province has steep mountains and deep valleys. it did not have a single railway line before liberation. since the founding of new china, the state has allocated fund and deployed manpower to improve the backward communications in the province. completed in the great leap forward year of 1958, the kweiyang-liuchou railway is the province's first trunk line. it extends southwards to the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. this was followed by the completion of the kweiyang-chungking railway which stretched northwesternwards to szechwan province, and the kweiyang-kunming railway. the kweiyang-chuchou railway extending to the central china province of hunan was built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. these railways connect the province with other parts of the country through a number of other trunk lines.

apart from a central railway station, kweiyang has passenger and freight stations in the eastern, western, southern and northern parts of the city. the south station has 24 shunting tracks as against just two when it was built, and has greatly increased its efficiency in train dispatching by introducing technical innovations and electric devices. a round-the-city railway is now under construction in kweiyang to cope with the daily increasing rail traffic. when completed, this project will link up all stations in the city and enable it to play a bigger role as the railway hub of china's southwest.

kweiyang is also the centre of the network of highways in the province. before liberation, the city had only a few uneven slate roads, and horse-drawn coaches and sedan chairs were the main means of transportation with other areas. at the time of liberation, the province did not have a single complete highway, and more than half of the counties had no access to motor roads. now, kweiyang has asphalt roads both in the city proper and its suburban areas. the network of highways radiating from the city reaches all counties and over 90 per cent of the districts in the province.

the city provides bus service on more than 80 schedule runs every day. the total length of motor roads in the province is more than 30,000 kilometres, or 15 times the pre-liberation figure. trunk roads are asphalted.

kweiyang is increasing its air routes to other major cities in china.

the improved communications in the city has facilitated the rapid development of the local industry. with only a few simply-equipped small workshops before liberation, the city has now nearly 500 factories and enterprises covering the metallurgical, machine-building, power, chemical, electronics and textile industries, building material and tobacco making. total industrial output value of the city in 1974 was 37.5 times the figure for 1949 when it was liberated.

SMALL SYNTHETIC AMMONIA PLANTS

East China Synthetic Ammonia Plant Doubles Production

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 8, 1975)

a small county-run synthetic ammonia plant in east china's fukien province has increased its annual output to 6,000 tons as against the designed capacity of 3,000 tons by using local material. the plant topped its production quota for the first half of this year at the end of april.

the synthetic ammonia plant of changtai county went into operation in 1971, relying on lump anthracite from other provinces as raw material. later, workers suggested a change to dust coal which is abundant in the locality. though some people doubted the possibility, the plant party organization supported the idea. a review of history showed how china made synthetic ammonia with imported coke before liberation, switched over to china-made coke in the early post-liberation days and then, in the great leap-forward year of 1958, used lump anthracite to replace coke. each change helped the synthetic ammonia industry to accelerate its development self-reliantly. this strengthened the workers' determination to try new materials.

a group of workers, cadres and technicians was formed for the purpose. they made equipment themselves to turn dust coal into carbon dioxide treated briquettes and successfully produced chemical fertilizer with such briquettes. later experiments helped reduce the consumption of raw materials and increase the efficiency of gasification. they found the optimal ratio between various ingredients in making carbon dioxide treated briquettes. the plant now produce up-to-standard synthetic ammonia with less raw materials than it did when lump coal was used.

since april last year, the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries has run ten study classes in the plant to popularize its experience to small synthetic ammonia plants throughout the country. workers and staff of the changtai plant have written a pamphlet on their experience.

SUMMER VACATION

Lively Summer Program for Vacationing Peking Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

middle school students and primary school pupils in the chinese capital are enjoying a variety of summer vacation activities.

taking into consideration the different requirements of the students, party organizations and departments concerned at various levels in peking have made comprehensive arrangements.

the municipal and district physical culture and sports committees organized students' competitions in various sports events at peking's many stadiums, and arranged exhibition ball games, swimming, gymnastics and traditional chinese boxing and fencing demonstrations for them.

other sports activities included swimming clinics and "learn from the chinese mountaineering expedition to mount qomolangma feng."

public parks opened recreation rooms and gave open-air film shows for students.

in children's palaces, the vacationing pupils attended lectures on the study of revolutionary theory, and were shown lantern slides "stories about lenin" and "stories about the children's corps in the war of resistance against japan." they played games with electric toys and took part in scientific, theatrical and sports activities.

in the east city district, courtyard and residents' committees, neighbourhood party committees and the district party committee all mapped out plans to make the students' holiday activities educative. party organizations of enterprises, governmental departments and units of the chinese people's liberation army in the district held meetings to organize the parents to cooperate in the project.

since the beginning of the vacation, students have taken part in the activities enthusiastically. an electric machinery plant set up a holiday centre for children of the plant's workers and pupils in the neighbourhood. it arranged an exhibition on class struggle and class education and invited workers to tell the children revolutionary stories. these activities were closely linked with the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

many students living in the tashihlan shopping centre in peking attended lectures on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, visited exhibitions on class education, called on family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen to pay their regards and did service to the people.

many students and teachers in the west city district went to outlying areas for mountain climbing, shooting, night hiking and other training.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

the fierze power station delegation from albania led by pandi cezmaxhi, president of the water conservancy and power designing institute of the ministry of construction, would up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

while in peking, the delegation was met and feted by tu hsing-yuan, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power. the delegation visited factories and rural people's communes and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots in peking, shaoshan, changsha, shanghai, nanking and hangchow.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, and his party arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

welcoming them at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; ko hua, director, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director, of the foreign ministry's asian affairs department; and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department.

thakin chan tun, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife and embassy officials were present.

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Burmese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, held talks with u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, here this afternoon.

taking part on the burmese side were thakin chan tun, burmese ambassador to china, and u saw hlaing, chief of the political division of the foreign ministry.

taking part on the chinese side were director ko hua and deputy director cheng jui-sheng of the department of asian affairs, and deputy director liu hua of the protocol department.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Banquet for Burmese Foreign Minister U Hla Phone

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, and his party.

present at the banquet were burmese ambassador to china and mrs. thakin chan tun and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua proposed a toast. he said: "linked by mountains and rivers, china and burma have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. there exists a profound paukphaw-like traditional friendship between our two peoples. since the founding of new china, the friendly relations between our two countries have witnessed a good development. the friendship between our two countries is a solid one." he stressed: "the visit of his excellency president u ne win to china in 1971 further strengthened our mutual understanding and friendship. the friendly contacts and the economic and cultural interflow between our two countries have become more frequent. in international affairs, our two countries have also worked in friendly cooperation." he expressed the conviction that the visit of foreign minister u hla phone will contribute favourably to promoting the friendly relations between china and burma.

the burmese foreign minister in his toast said: the relations between burma and china which date back to ancient times have originated in the deep-rooted sentiments that exist between relatives, hence they are very precious. he said: as a result of their geographical location, burma and china are neighbours sharing a long border line. besides, the ethnic, cultural and historical ties have bound burma and china together since ancient days. such proximity and ties have become the basis of the paukphaw-like traditional friendship between us. he said: we in burma sincerely believe that there is an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation in the time-honoured relations between burma and china. he expressed the conviction that the traditional friendship between the two countries would continue to forge ahead.

among those present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

foreign minister u hla phone and other burmese guests visited the shuangchiao people's commune on the outskirts of peking this morning.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian National Football Team Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a banquet here today in honour of the ethiopian national football team delegation led by shimeless metaferia, with seyfu febede as the team leader.

present on the occasion were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, lu ting, leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of departments concerned including wei ming and hsu yin-sheng, as well as chinese football players.

also present were charge d'affaires ad interim mulugeta estephanos and other officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, lu ting extended a warm welcome to the ethiopian friends on their visit to china. "our common experiences and struggle have linked us

together," he told the visitors. "our sports exchanges have increased with the development of our friendly relations. your present visit will certainly contribute to the steady growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries."

in a heart-warming speech, delegation leader shimeless metaferia reviewed the friendship between the people and sportsmen of ethiopia and china. he stressed that the ethiopian football federation firmly supports the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the international sports organizations. in conclusion, he wished that the flower of friendship of the third world, including ethiopia and china, will remain in full bloom forever.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

Peking Football Team Plays Ethiopian National Team in Chinese Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

the peking football team and the ethiopian national football team played a friendly match at the hsiennungtan stadium here this evening. they were applauded by over 30,000 spectators.

watching the match were li ching-chuan, leading member of china's physical culture and sports commission, and lu ting, leading member of the chinese football association. shimeless metaferia, leader of the ethiopian national football team delegation, team leader seyfu febede, and mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy in peking, were also present.

the peking football team won the match 1:0.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets European Parliament Vice President Cornelis Berkhouwer

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8. 1975)

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with cornelis berkhouwer, vice-president of the european parliament of the european economic community.

present on the occasion were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets European Parliament Vice President and Madame Berkhouwer

(NCNA-Peking, Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a friendly talk with cornelis berkhouwer, vice-president of the european parliament of the european economic community, and madame berkhouwer.

present at the meeting were vice-president ko po-nien of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, deputy department director chi tsung-hua of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry and deputy secretary general ma chia-chun of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Condemns South Korean Puppet Clique's Scheme in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, today exposed and condemned the south korean puppet clique's scheme to manoeuvre for admission to membership in the united nations. he did this at a press conference attended by chinese and foreign correspondents at the embassy here.

the united nations security council at a meeting on august 6 rejected the inclusion in the agenda of the application for admission to membership in the united nations submitted by the south korean puppet clique at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the ambassador noted. this is an ignominious defeat for the scheme of u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique to create two koreas, as well as a tremendous victory for the struggle waged by the entire korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification of their country, he added.

the trick of "application for admission to membership in the united nations" played by u.s. imperialism and the south korean puppet clique, the ambassador pointed out, was a vile attempt to perpetuate the split of korea and turn south korea into a permanent u.s. colony and military base so as to bolster the pak jung hi clique's tottering military fascist rule.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said that the government of the democratic people's republic of korea strongly holds that korea must not enter the united nations when it is split, but must enter it as a single state after reunification or under the name of the confederal republic of koryo at least after the confederation is set up. in conclusion, he said that the korean people are resolved to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Visits Mangyongdae

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 9, 1975)

the visiting chinese performing arts troupe today visited mangyongdae, former residence of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the troupe was accompanied by chang chol, korean vice-minister of culture and art.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

Pyongang Meeting Welcomes Chinese Performing Arts Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 8, 1975)

working people and artists here held a meeting at the pyongyang grand theatre this evening warmly welcoming the chinese performing arts troupe led by hao liang with yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min as deputy leaders. after the meeting the chinese troupe gave its premiere.

present at the meeting and the performance were kim jung rin, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, han ik su, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned li yong ik, kim guk tae, li chang son, kang hyon su, sin in ha and hong gi mun.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

on the stage were hung big portraits of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. the meeting hall was decorated with slogans reading: "long live the blood-cemented friendship and unity between the people of korea and china" and "warm welcome to the chinese performing arts troupe".

chang chol, korean vice-minister of culture and art, spoke at the meeting. he said: "following chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line of literary and art, the chinese artists have, in the course of creating model revolutionary threatrical operas, made the truely proletarian socialist culture and art with national colour in full blossom."

"we regard all the achievements made by the fraternal chinese people in revolution and construction as our own. we are delighted to see them and are greatly encouraged by them."

he said: "the genuine international friendship and cooperation between our two peoples have been created and nurtured by our people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. no force on earth can sabotage it."

chang chol pointed out: "the current visit of the troupe to our country will afford a good opportunity for exchanging the achievements and experiences attained by the departments of literary and art in both countries. it will make great contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship and great unity between the people and artists of the two countries."

in his speech, leader of the chinese troupe hao liang said: "there exists profound militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, which are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, are cemented in blood in the protracted struggle against the common enemy, and are therefore unbreakable."

he warmly praised the heroic korean people for their great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and wished them new and still greater successes in the future struggle.

he added that the chinese people resolutely support the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

he said: "in recent years chinese and korean cultural workers have exchanged visits on many occasions. they sang the praises of the militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, and beautified the annals of friendship with the flowers of art. the korean cultural workers have contributed greatly to this. the constant development of cultural exchanges between our two countries, as a tie of friendship, links closely the chinese and korean people and artists. we will always unite, fight and win victory together with our korean comrades-in-arms."

at the meeting chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee kang hui won, on behalf of the working people of the city, and hao liang, on behalf of the chinese troupe, exchanged embroidered banners.

at the premiere, the performance given by the chinese artists was warmly applauded by the spectators who got especially excited when korean songs were sung, korean music played and korean dances performed. the theatre

seethed with intimate friendship and close unity between the chinese and korean people.

when chinese actresses wang chang-yuan, min hui-fen and chu feng-po played music with kayagum, a musical instrument which the korean people's great leader president kim il sung gave to the chinese artists during his visit to china last april, the audience burst into thunderous applause.

at the end of the performance, when the portrait of the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung and the portrait of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung were projected on the backdrop, the audience stood up and warmly applauded. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms sang in chorus "the song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red".

when the performance was over, kim jung rin and han ik su, accompanied by leader of the chinese troupe hao liang and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan, stepped onto the stage and shook hands with the chinese artists, congratulating them on their success, and had a picture taken with them. the korean artists presented the chinese guests with flower baskets.

prior to the meeting, kim jung rin and han ik su received the leader, deputy leaders as well as leading artists of the chinese troupe and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Standing Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

m.a.a. abuelhassan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of kuwait to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress today.

present on the occasion were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and abduljabbar a. al-ali, attache of the embassy of the state of kuwait in peking.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Luxembourg Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association.

adolphe franck arrived in peking on august 5 at the head of a china tour of the luxembourg-china friendship association, and will soon leave here on a visit to other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Weekly Calls for Vigilance Against Sabotage of Nepal-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 8, 1975)

attempts to sabotage the friendly relations between nepal and china are doomed to failure, stresses the weekly "matribhumi" in its latest issue.

in an article commemorating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the weekly notes that the expansionists and revisionists "are not pleased with the growing nepal-china relations and are trying unsuccessfully to turn our relations into a means for serving their vested interests. some other elements are harbouring the evil design of converting nepal into a centre of anti-china cold war. however, they can never undermine the growing relationship between nepal and china. all their attempts to do so are doomed to ignominious failure."

after tracing the age-old history of nepal-china cordial ties, the article points out: "nepal and china hold similar views on various international issues. opposition to colonialism, racialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism, and firm support for the struggle for independence constitute the basis of our fundamental policies. both nepal and china adhere to the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs by others."

china has further enhanced the affinity of the two countries by supporting the king's proposal on declaring nepal a zone of peace, the weekly adds.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

President of Chinese Amity Association Fetes Seychelles Islands People's United Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug, 8, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the seychelles islands people's united party delegation led by francis albert rene, chairman of the party and minister of works and land development of the coalition government. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, was present.

the delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the host association.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Seychelles Islands People's United Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the seychelles islands people's united party delegation led by francis albert rene, chairman of the party and minister of works and land development of the coalition government.

present on the occasion was chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a dinner for the distinguished guests after the meeting.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Sierra Leonean President

(NCNA-English Freetown, Aug. 7, 1975)

tsung ke-wen, new chinese ambassador to sierra leone, presented his credentials to president siaka stevens at the state house here today.

president stevens had a warm and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

also present on the occasion were vice-president and minister of finance s.i. koroma, prime minister and minister of the interior c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of foreign affairs f.m. minah, minister of lands d.f. shears, minister of labour g.g. lamin and minister of tourism and cultural affairs a.g. sembu forna.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on july 25. he called on sierra leonean acting foreign minister h.t. williams on august 5.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Gives Banquet for Sri Lanka Army Commander and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the sri lanka army commander, lt. gen. don sepala attygalla, his wife and his party.

present at the banquet were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, and embassy officials.

present were leading members of the naval and air forces, the peking units, and the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and other departments concerned including wang hsin, cheng chun, ma wei-hua, pan yung-ti, chu kai-yin, chang han-chih, wan ling, shih hsia and yang hu-chen.

deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen and lt. gen. don sepala attygalla proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen spoke of the unyielding spirit of the sri lanka people in their long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he praised the sri lanka people who, under the leadership of prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, have made unremitting efforts and achieved a series of successes in safeguarding and consolidating national independence and developing the national economy.

he pointed out that the profound traditional friendship between the people of china and sri lanka dates from ancient times. in recent years, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have been constantly strengthened and the friendship between the armed forces of the two countries has had a new development. he expressed the conviction that the visit to china of general and mrs. don sepala attygalla will surely further enhance the friendship between the people and armed forces of the two countries.

lt. general don sepala attygalla said: both sri lanka and china are members of the third world, the two countries are traditionally very close friends and this friendship has subsisted over a long period in history. this friendship has grown stronger since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

speaking of the determination of the sri lanka people to build up their country self-reliantly, he said: "we have come to china to exchange experience and to mutually study and benefit at the same time." he said that the sri lanka armed forces would engage in a more meaningful manner in the agricultural and development efforts of their country. he was convinced that his current visit would contribute further to the friendship between the two governments, peoples and armed forces of sri lanka and china.

the sri lanka general and his wife arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit as guests of the ministry of national defence.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese and FRG Governments Conclude Reciprocal Agreement for Trade Mark Registration

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of germany concluded, after friendly consultations, a reciprocal agreement for trade mark registration by an exchange of letters today, with a view to strengthening the friendly relations and promoting trade between the two countries.

the agreement provides that both governments agree on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, trading companies and enterprises of either country may apply for trade mark registration in the other country in accordance with the laws of that country and may acquire the right to the exclusive use of the registered trade marks.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Diving Closes, Swimming Continues at Peking International Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

with this morning's finals in the men's platform diving, all the diving events came to a successful close while swimming events continued at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet today.

the men's platform diving between two divers each from china and syria and one from thailand was the focus of attention. the graceful and plucky dives from the ten-metre and five-metre platforms drew warm applause from the 5,000 spectators.

coming out first was china's 16-year-old li kung-cheng, the platform champion at the teheran asian games last year. he executed all his dives well today, particularly the piked three-and-one-half front tuck somersault which earned him 77.43 points.

runner-up was china's 17-year-old liu sui. nabil sokheitah and maher ali of syria finished third and fourth and impressed with their plucky dives. boonchai tse-loh of thailand was placed fifth.

at the end of the competition, the divers sat together and chatted cordially. they said they would learn from each other to improve standards and promote friendship.

this morning chinese women divers chung shao-chen and li sung-fang gave an exhibition of platform diving to warm applause from the packed stands.

the women's and men's springboard diving events were staged earlier.

five more swimming events -- men's 100 metres freestyle, women's 200 metres butterfly, men's 100 metres backstroke, women's 800 metres freestyle and men's 200 metres individual medley -- went through the heats this morning. swimmers from african countries took part in these contests in real earnest, showing determined will and modesty in learning from others, signs auguring well for the rapid advance of swimming in africa.

tunisian swimmer zouiten ferida came third in the women's 800 metres freestyle heats to qualify for the finals.

moroccan swimmers touzani nabil and firas abderrazak achieved fairly good results in the men's 100 metres freestyle and backstroke heats to enter the semi-finals.

albanian swimmer tatjana sheshmini finished her 800 metres freestyle heat in 11 minutes 46.3 seconds, improving her own national record by 13.8 seconds. she has bettered four national records in this invitational swimming meet.

iraqi swimmer jassim aziz juma entered the men's 100 metres freestyle semi-finals.

Results of Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

following is a list of the placings of three swimming events finals and the men's platform diving held today at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet:

men's 200 m. individual medley final:

1. jaitulla, jairulla (the philippines) 2:17.36

2. felipe munoz kapamas (mexico)	2:21.85
3. chiang jin choon (malaysia)	2:23.30
4. cha-od bhobhant (thailand)	2:26.89
5. yik tien diew (malaysia)	2:27.48
6. umih, kemalpasa (the philippines)	2:30.41
7. jose joaquin santibanez andalon (mexico)	2:41.34

women's 100 m. breaststroke final:

1. liang hsiu-chiung (china)	1:20.07
2. justina tseng tze hui (singapore)	1:22.33
3. r. lam ai leng (malaysia)	1:23.02
4. leonor urueta flores (mexico)	1:24.64
5. lim lay eng (malaysia)	1:25.88
6. marilou chanrasmi (thailand)	1:27.26
7. renuka ranasinghe (sri lanka)	1:28.15
8. ang siew lan (singapore)	1:28.42

women's 200 m. butterfly final:

1. karen chong peng khiam (singapore)	2:35.47
2. hu hua (china)	2:37.93
3. norma amescua guajardo (mexico)	2:41.85
4. mah may li (malaysia)	2:41.94
5. sansanee changkasiri (thailand)	2:53.26
6. c. lam yoong leng (malaysia)	2:55.36
7. hla hla yee (burma)	2:58.62
8. beryl chan (burma)	2:59.10

men's platform diving event:

1. li kung-cheng (china)

2. liu sui (china)

3. nabil sokheitah (syria)

4. maher ali (syria)

5. boonchai se-loh (thailand)

Peking Swimming and Diving Meet Through Fifth Day of Competition

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1975)

a singapore, a chinese and a philippine swimmer won the women's 200 metres butterfly, the women's 100 metres breaststroke and the men's 200 metres individual medley events at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet this evening.

the women's 200 metres butterfly finals were highlighted by the keen contest between karen chong peng khiam of singapore and hu hua of china. three days ago the two swimmers were pitted against each other in the 100 metres butterfly finals, and hu hua got first place and karen chong peng khiam was the runner-up. in this evening's competition, hu hua led the field in the first 100 metres while karen chong peng khiam made a great spurt in the last two laps to overtake hu hua and reach the finish in 2 minutes 35.47 seconds. the spectators gave a warm ovation to congratulate the 15-year-old singapore swimmer on her success. in the finals of this event, mah may li from malaysia clocked 2 minutes 41.94 seconds to set a new national record.

after the race, the eight finalists from six countries got together and congratulated one another. the second to eighth place winners were hu hua (china), norma amescua guajardo (mexico), mah may li (malaysia), sansanee changkasiri (thailand), c. lam yoong leng (malaysia), hla hla yee (burma), and beryl chan (burma).

china's liang hsiu-chiung won the women's 100 metres breaststroke finals, clocking 1 minute 20.07 seconds. she was followed by justina tseng tze hui (singapore), r. lam ai leng (malaysia), leonor urueta flores (mexico), lim lay eng (malaysia), marilou chanrasmi (thailand), renuka ranasinghe (sri lanka), and ang siew lan (singapore).

jairulla jaitulla from the philippines collected another win this evening, following on his success

in the men's 100 metres breaststroke finals three days ago. he clocked 2 minutes 17.36 seconds in the 200 metres individual medley this evening. felipe munoz kapamas of mexico was runner-up, timed at 2 minutes 21.85 seconds. third place went to chiang jin choon of malaysia, who improved the national record with a time of 2 minutes 23.30 seconds. the fourth to seventh place winners were cha-od bhobhant (thailand), yik tien diew (malaysia), kemalpasa umih (the philippines), and jose joaquin santibanez andalon (mexico).

the men's 100 metres freestyle and men's 100 metres backstroke went through semi-finals this evening. the freestyle semi-finals were marked by exceptionally tough competition. moroccan swimmer touzani nabil showed fairly good form again and qualified for the finals. since two malaysian, one burmese and one mexican sprinter had exactly the same clocking of 58.7 seconds, a repeat race was held to break the tie. as a result, malaysian swimmer wong kwong ling and burmese swimmer aung khine advanced to the finals.

Swimming Events Continue at Peking Invitational Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

swimming events continued here this morning at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

thrashing and laughter resounded through the competition pool and training pools at the peking taojanting swimming stadium long before competition started, as swimmers from various countries intensified their training and exchanged experience.

the programme in the morning included the men's 200 metre breaststroke heats, the women's 4 x 100 metres medley relay heats and the men's 1,500 metre freestyle heats.

the second heat in the men's 200 metre breaststroke was an exciting race. syria's yasser zahra and palestine's estefan hawa lined up with two others, one from the sudan and the other from the congo. it was everybody's race from the start, with each trying to overtake the other, and only in the last ten metres did syria's yasser zahra and palestine's estefan hawa pull ahead, shoulder to shoulder. yasser zahra out-touched estefan hawa by an inch.

in another heat, albania's breaststroker rrok shestani clocked two minutes 47.4 seconds to qualify for the final. his time was 0.3 seconds inside his own national record.

after the excitement died down from the breaststroke races, the women's 4 x 100 metre medley relay race aroused another round of applause as the strong singapore and malaysian teams met in the same heat. the singapore team finished first but both teams entered the final. six other teams from mexico, thailand, burma, morocco, albania and the sudan qualified. the over 5,000 spectators burst into enthusiastic applause as the list of the finalists was announced.

the men's 1,500 metre freestyle heats were contested by more than 20 swimmers from the four continents. all of them showed strong will-power and stamina.

Results of Competition at Peking Swimming Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

following is a list of the placings of the finals of five swimming events at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet:

men's 100 m. freestyle final:

1. lin sen-lin (china)	55.56
2. yao cheng-chieh (china)	55.66
3. jaituvia, jairulla (the philippines)	56.78
4. tan thuan heng (singapore)	57.69
5. wong kwong ling (malaysia)	58.40
6. aung khine (burma)	58.51
7. kiti suvanatat (thailand)	58.59
8. touzani nabil (morocco)	58.99

men's 200 m. breaststroke final:

1. li kuo-sheng (china)	2:29.31
2. felipe munoz kapamas (mexico)	2:37.97
3. umih, kemalpasa (the philippines)	2:42.47
4. gustavo salcedo islas (mexico)	2:45.58
5. yik tien diew (malaysia)	2:46.91
6. rrok shestani (albania)	2:47.08
7. cyril lee chun chee (singapore)	2:47.99
8. umih, aidar (the philippines)	2:48.50

women's 800 m. freestyle final:

1. junie sng poh leng (singapore)	9:44.86
2. chao ching (china)	9:54.73
3. anne hoe su-ling (singapore)	9:59.94
4. laura vaca hernandez (mexico)	10:34.44
5. swe mar lwin (burma)	10:42.07
6. c. lam yoong leng (malaysia)	10:44.20
7. zouiten ferida (tunisia)	11:02.19
8. su su yee (burma)	11:05.43

men's 100 m. backstroke final:

1. yeh sung-yang (china)	1:04.48
2. chiang jin choon (malaysia)	1:04.51
3. li chia-tsung (china)	1:04.64
4. jose joaquin santibanez andalon (mexico)	1:05.64
5. mark chan kok wah (singapore)	1:05.89
6. jaitulla, jairulla (the philippines)	1:07.63
7. yeo tseng tsai (singapore)	1:08.30
8. lim yit aun (malaysia)	1:09.34

women's 4 x 100 m. medley relay final:

1. singapore	(4:54.2)
2. malaysia	(4:59.0)
3. mexico	(5:03.4)
4. burma	(5:26.0)
5. thailand	(5:30.3)
6. albania	(5:40.2)
7. morocco	(6:29.5)
8. the sudan	(7:00.3)

Peking International Swimming and Diving Meet
Continues

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

china and singapore split the honours in this evening's races at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

chinese swimmers carried off the titles in the three men's events of 100 metres freestyle, 200 metres breaststroke and 100 metres backstroke, while singapore swimmers clinched the women's 800 metres freestyle and 4 x 100 metres medley relay events.

riding on her tide of victory, 11-year-old junie sng poh leng from singapore led the field from start to finish in the women's 800 metres freestyle race, churning with fast and powerful strokes to the win in 9 minutes 44.86 seconds. chao ching from china came second in 9 minutes 54.73 seconds, hacking a full 24.17 seconds off her own national record of 10 minutes 18.9 seconds.

another record-breaking performance was produced by c. lam yoong leng from malaysia who took sixth place in 10 minutes 44.2 seconds to upset the listed national mark of 11 minutes 1.3 seconds.

third place in this event went to anne hoe su-ling from singapore, fourth place to laura vace hernandez from mexico, fifth place to swe mar lwin from burma, seventh place to zouiten ferida from tunisia and eighth place to su su yee from burma.

at the end of the race, chao ching told junie sng poh leng: "you had a beautiful race today. 1'll learn from you." the singapore girl was mobbed by swimmers from other countries who showered her with hearty handshakes and warm congratulations.

the women's 4 x 100 metres medley relay final was the climax of the evening session. thirtytwo swimmers from 8 countries displayed courage and went all out to show their best. the singapore team finished first in 4 minutes 54.2 seconds, cutting 2.8 seconds off its result in the heats this morning. the malaysian team came second, clocking 4 minutes 59 seconds flat, 10.1 seconds inside the national record. the third to eighth place winners were mexico, burma, thailand, albania, morocco and the sudan.

mu hsiang-hsiung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the meet and a veteran chinese swimmer who had taken part in many international contests and smashed the world record in the men's 100 metres breaststroke on three occasions, bemedalled the members of the placed teams on behalf of the organizing committee. hand in hand, the 32 participants of different colours of skin then made a round of the pool, and warmly greeted the spectators, who burst into rhythmical, thunderous applause in praise of this expression of solidarity and friendship of the sportsmen of various countries.

bemedalled for the first time, the members of the sudanese team said with emotion to congratulating chinese swimmers that they would learn modestly from swimmers of other countries to improve their own standards. the swimmers of the two countries then posed for a souvenir picture.

chinese swimmer li kuo-sheng won the men's 200 metres breaststroke event with a time of 2 minutes 29.31 seconds, improving his own national record of 2 minutes 30.6 seconds set earlier this year. albanian swimmer rrok shestani, the sixth place winner, clocked 2 minutes 47.08 seconds to clip 0.32 seconds off his own half-day-old national record. the second to fifth place winners were: felipe munoz kapamas (mexico), kemalpasa umih (the philippines), gustavo salcedo islas (mexico) and yik tien diew (malaysia), and the seventh and eighth place winners were cyril lee chun chee (singapore) and aidar umih (the philippines).

in the men's 100 metres freestyle finals, lin sen-lin from china came first with a clocking of 55.56 seconds. the second to eighth place winners were: yao cheng-chieh (china), jairulla jaitulla (the philippines), tan thuan heng (singapore), wong kwong ling (malaysia), aung khine (burma), kiti suvanatat (thailand), and touzani nabil (morocco).

the winner of the men's 100 metres backstoke finals was yeh sung-yang of china, timed at 1 minute 4.48 seconds. the second to eighth place winners were: chiang jin choon (malaysia), li chia-tsung (china), jose joaquin santibanez andalon (mexico), mark chan kok wah (singapore), jairulla jaitulla (the philippines), yeo tseng tsai (singapore), and lim yit aun (malaysia).

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico to Proclaim 200-Mile Patrimonial Sea

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 7, 1975)

in exercising her sovereignty, mexico will proclaim its 200-mile patrimonial sea, or exclusive economic zone, with a view to bringing into its own possession all the marine, seabed and subsoil resources in this region, according to press reports here.

this was announced by mexican foreign minister emilio rabasa who addressed the press at alexandria, egypt, on august 5.

foreign minister rabasa, now accompanying mexican president luis echeverria on a visit to egypt, also said that one outcome of the establishment of the exclusive economic zone would be the closing of the gulf of california, and all the resources there would belong to mexico. president echeverria will propose a motion to this effect at the next joint session of the congress.

the minister pointed out that it was the united states, the soviet union as well as other maritime powers who were opposed to the establishment of the exclusive economic zone, or patrimonial sea, but this could not and should not prevent mexico from exercising its right over the sea.

in an address yesterday to the mexican press on the above-mentioned decision, cervantes del rio, secretary of the presidency, said: "for a long time in the past, we could not but watch foreign fleets, such as those of japan, the soviet union and the united states, entering the gulf of california." therefore, this decision of the mexican government "will be able to change this situation," he noted. "the proposition on patrimonial sea which has been accepted by many countries offers a solid basis for mexico's full utilization of the resources in this sea area (gulf

of california) in the fields of fishing and petroleum. therefore, this will benefit the region and the country."

the commission for foreign affairs of mexico's chamber of deputies yesterday declared that the closing of the gulf of california for the exploitation of all its resources should be something with which all mexicans felt greatly gratified. gilberto lopez, director-general of oceanography of the ministry of the navy, pointed out that the mexican government's decision on patrimonial sea is a decision of sovereignty.

mexican papers today carried articles to support the government's decision. "el nacional" editorially condemns a handful of industrial powers for using their powerful navigation capability to plunder unscrupulously the maritime and seabed resources of third world countries. "la prensa" points out in its editorial that the exclusive economic zone of 200 miles has actually made the gulf of california an inland sea of the country. in their editorials, "el sol de mexico" and "excelsior" point out that the government's decision is an irreproachable sovereign action that defends its lawful interests.

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****
* NATIONAL *
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BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Raise Our Power of Discernment

- analyzing some tricks adopted by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao for extending the bourgeois right

by

the group of theorists of the 8th company of a certain PLA unit in Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1975)

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the termination of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle under a new form." With the dictatorship of the proletariat winning one victory after another, in their test of strength with the proletariat, the bourgeoisie and their representatives also constantly change their tactics. They invariably devise ways to put a "legal" mantle on their restoration activities. They may pretend to recognize the dictatorship of the proletariat on the surface but actually pursue the path of restoring the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. They put forth the flagsign of socialism but are actually engaged in hush-hush activities to invoke the ghost of capitalism. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao had precisely done this.

A trick played by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat was to vigorously embellish the bourgeois right, try their utmost to extend it and oppose its restriction under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out, "Within a certain period under communism, there will be preserved not only the bourgeois right but also the bourgeois state without the bourgeoisie!" Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system,and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the

dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." In socialist society, there is still the bourgeois right. Its essence is to implement an unequal system under the slogan of equality. In the historical period of socialism, "The state has still not completely withered away because it is still necessary to defend the unequal 'bourgeois right' which is in fact permitted to exist." The various policies of the Party in the socialist period inevitably reflect this historical characteristic. As regards the bourgeois right still existing in the historical period of socialism, it is necessary to recognize it on the one hand and to restrict but not strengthen or extend it on the other hand.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao made use of the aspect of the permitted existence of the bourgeois right in the policies of our Party and in accordance with the bourgeois viewpoint, vigorously exaggerated the role of bourgeois right in a vain attempt to speak of it as entirely rational and cannot be changed and adopted a thousand and one ways to sabotage the series of general and specific policies formulated by our Party for restricting the bourgeois right and oppose the socialist new things useful for narrowing down the three major differences.

For example, in distribution, the socialist principle of distribution is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This principle is a negation of the capitalist system of distribution, but as far as the distribution of consumer goods according to work is concerned, the bourgeois right still occupies a dominant position. Here, "Equality lies in the use of the same yardstick -- labor -- for measurement." "This right of equality is still restricted in a bourgeois framework." In order to correctly implement the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," it is necessary to take the Party's basic line as the key link and persist in putting proletarian politics in command.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i grasped the fact that there is in fact inequality in distribution according to work permitted by the Party policies to vigorously promote material incentives and put money in command to extend this inequality. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique also pushed the contraband of "material incentives" in this way. One of their principal members wrote in his black notebook, "distribution to each according to his work and the principle of material incentives" are "strong driving forces" for the development of production. Should we follow them and vigorously promote the "material incentives," we would inevitably help the growth of the phenomenon of popularization and the bourgeois force would develop economically. In due course, their representatives would come into power, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist system. Once their plot came to pass, they would carry out "distribution according to capital" and "distribution according to power." In this way, there would be left only a shell in "distribution to each according to his work" and a handful of new bourgeois elements who had monopolized the means of production would monopolize power in the distribution of consumer goods and other products, and the broad masses of working people would inevitably sink once again into the status of the exploited.

Another trick played by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in launching attacks against the dictatorship of the proletariat was to make use of the broad influence of the idea of bourgeois right to negate the putting of proletarian politics in command and the Party's ideological and political work.

In socialist society, since there is still the bourgeois right, there is inevitably the idea of bourgeois right. There is a very long history in the formation of the idea of bourgeois right and it also has a very deep influence in people's minds. It exists in abundance among the small producers, and even in the ranks of workers in socialist society, there is also preserved some traditional psychology of capitalist society. It takes a fairly long time to teach people to consciously free themselves from the shackles of the idea of bourgeois right. Our Party has all along held that we must not be too eager for success toward the question of ideology and the question of world outlook, and can only resolve them through protracted, patient and meticulous ideological education.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao made use of the broad influence of the idea of bourgeois right in society to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for extending the bourgeois right. Sometimes they feigned "concern and care" for our comrades and spread the bald concepts of grades and private ownership. Sometimes, through attacking and smearing certain necessary restrictions placed by us on the bourgeois right, they incited a portion of people more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right to oppose the Party and socialism. Liu Shao-ch'i peddled everywhere the contraband of "suffering a small loss in order to obtain great advantage" and advocated "the three famous principles and the policy of 'three highs'," "joining the Party to become an officer" and "going to the countryside to acquire merit." Lin Piao and company also clamored that "profiting oneself and having many desires are the law" and that "only one thing in the world is reliable, and that is money." They also slandered the development of the communist spirit by the masses of workers as "exploitation in disguise" and wanted to subject the cadres and youth to "temptation with offices, emoluments and favors." They vigorously publicized that in the "two factors" of man's role and the role of technology in the course of production, "the most important thing is the remuneration (salary, position) of people," and that "the remuneration (salary, position) of people" "determines their initiative," etc. They vainly attempted to use "salary, position," etc., as the bait to make people forget proletarian politics and follow his revisionist line with their mind in a haze.

Another trick played by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in their attacks against the dictatorship of the proletariat was to make use of the weak point of the lack of clarity on the question of theory among some of our comrades to push the revisionist contraband under the signboard of developing the socialist economy.

Chairman Mao had pointed out at the 1st plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, "Judging from my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories -- I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them -- leadership was not in the hands of the genuine Marxists

and the masses of workers, not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of Party committees and among Party branch secretaries. But they were following the line of Liu Shao-ch'i -- simply resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command, and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth." Why did some comrades with a good background who followed the Party in fighting north and south in the years of revolutionary war and had profound feelings for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat follow the line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao under the dictatorship of the proletariat? One very important reason is that these comrades have not properly remolded their world outlook or seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. They cannot distinguish what are proletarian things and what are bourgeois things, what is the socialist road and what is the capitalist road, what is Marxism and what is revisionism.

Liu Shao-ch'i vociferously cried that in order to "develop socialist production," "it is necessary to study" "the capitalist experiences in running enterprises" and "there is still some need for material incentives." Lin Piao also put forth the signboard of "developing socialist production," and said that "whatever can raise production can be used." He used all ways and means to hold in high esteem the Soviet revisionist fallacies such as "material incentives are still necessary" and even peddled the contraband of "material incentives" under the signboard of "materialism." He talked nonsense saying that "making a living" was "the basic principle of historical materialism." Some kind-hearted comrades who had a blurred understanding of theory and the line would find it not easy to distinguish their so-called "socialism" and "materialism," believe them to be true, act according to them and were thus fooled.

Having thoroughly understood the counter-revolutionary tricks adopted by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in their vain attempt to restore capitalism through extending and strengthening the bourgeois right, we also know how to deal with them. The most important thing here is "to read some more Marxist-Leninist works," "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." At present, we must seriously learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to obtain results through studies based on the combination of theory with practice, raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, strive to remold our world outlook and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

ROLE OF ARMY IN DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT

The Primary Condition of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is the Proletarian Army

by

Lu Wu-pin (陆武斌) of a certain PLA unit in Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 2, 1975)

"The primary condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the proletarian army." This brilliant thought of Marx's is an important component of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our review of this teaching of Marx on the eve of the 48th anniversary of the building of the People's Liberation Army in China is of great significance toward clarifying why it is necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with practice, strengthening the building of our army and constantly consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels had openly proclaimed that the goal of communists "can only be attained by overthrowing all the existing social systems through violence." Since the bourgeoisie draws on counter-revolutionary violence to maintain the capitalist social system, the proletariat can only build up the dictatorship of the proletariat through thoroughly destroying the bourgeois state apparatus by means of violent revolution. To disarm the reactionary armed forces of the bourgeoisie with revolutionary violence and replace them with the armed forces of the proletariat is the primary condition for realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the universal law of the proletarian revolution. Therefore, whether or not a powerful proletarian army is built has all along been a touchstone for distinguishing between Marxism and revisionism.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The army is the main component of state power. Anyone who wants to seize state power and maintain it should have a strong army." The fact that the proletarian army is the primary condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat is revealed not only before the seizure of political power by the proletariat, but also in the struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat after the seizure of political power. This is because the establishment of proletariat political power is not the end of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle under a new form. Because of their overthrow, the landlord and bourgeois classes that are not reconciled to their defeat will adopt a thousand and one ways to resist the rule of the proletariat with frenzy grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold caused by their overthrow. They will also work in collusion with the forces of international capital in a vain attempt to jointly stifle by force the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the two most important functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat are to suppress the resistance of the exploiting classes at home and to guard against aggression and subversion from imperialism abroad, and the strong cornerstone shouldering these two functions can only be the proletarian

army. With a strong proletarian army, we have no fear of bourgeois rebellion and we can triumph over any enemy at home or abroad. Especially in our era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, the struggle between the two super powers is getting more and more violent and is bound to lead to a new world war one day. The socialist countries thus all the more need to strengthen the building of revolutionary armed forces, constantly keep a high state of alert, seriously guard against surprise attacks from imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and through battles, defend the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

As socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalism, it inevitably bears the traces and "corrupt practices" of the old society. There are still such bourgeois rights as the commodity system, exchange by means of money and distribution to each according to his work, and there are the soil and conditions for breeding the new bourgeoisie and revisionism. Therefore, the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat include not only the suppression of resistance from the exploiting classes, but also the important tasks of restricting the bourgeois right, educating and transforming the small producers and organizing socialist construction. The proletarian army is also an important condition for accomplishing these tasks. This is because the proletarian army is not only a fighting force, but also a work team and a production team, and it shoulders the important tasks of making propaganda among the masses, organizing and helping the masses to consolidate the revolutionary political power as well as the task of aiding socialist construction.

In the successive political movements led by our Party, the army always played an important part in the fore. In the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, under the guidance of Chairman Mao, our army again shouldered the glorious tasks of "supporting agriculture, industry and the Left" and "military training and military control," participated in the local revolutionary committees based on three-in-one combination, and together with all the people in China, had destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. In accordance with Chairman Mao's strategic plan, it helped the basic-level units clean up the class ranks, consolidate and build the Party and carry out struggle-criticism-transformation. It implemented the Party line and policies and carried out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic-level unit. In socialist construction, in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," our army energetically participated in productive labor and constantly fought at the worksite of the large-scale engineering projects of the state. The fighters of the whole army render great efforts and sweated for creating a strong material foundation for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The decisive factor that enables the proletariat army to become the primary condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat is that it possesses a clearcut class nature and Party spirit. What Marx talked about is the "proletarian army" and not an army of any other nature. This is because all armies belong to a certain class and are led by the political party representing the interests of this class. In the world, there is no army that can exist independent of class. The proletarian army can only

fight for the interests of the proletariat and is led by the vanguard of the proletariat -- the Communist Party. This principle is that "the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party." The fighters of the whole army must closely rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, around the CCP political committee, obey orders and their commanders and constantly strengthen the revolutionization of army building with the proletarian world outlook before they can maintain and carry forward the glorious tradition of our army, resolutely implement the Party's program, line, policies and eventually realize communism.

There is another important factor that enables the proletarian army to become the primary condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this is dictated by its sole purpose. The question of for whom is a fundamental question, and all participants in this army must wholeheartedly serve the interests of the majority of people in China and in the world. The new Constitution adopted by the 4th National People's Congress clearly points out, "The Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people's militia are the workers' and peasants' own armed forces led by the Communist Party of China; they are the armed forces of the people of all nationalities." The proletariat represents the greatest interests of the masses of the people on the broadest scale and the dictatorship of the proletariat calls for reliance on the broad masses of people to exercise dictatorship over a handful of class enemies. Only by standing closely together with the people and strengthening the unity between the army and the people can our army triumph over and destroy all the ferocious enemies.

Whether or not the relationships of the proletarian army with the Party and people are correctly oriented is an important question of principle bearing on whether or not the army can become the primary condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Around this question, there has all along been the violent struggle between the two lines. The bourgeois careerist Lin Piao followed the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and frantically pushed the bourgeois military line in a vain attempt to use the bourgeois outlook to tamper with and alter the nature of our army, and weaken and sabotage army building. He wantonly tampered with and altered Marxism-Leninism, did not talk about the class nature of the army, advocated the "theory of the special features of the army" and opposed the absolute leadership of the Party over the army. Meanwhile, he also concocted the reactionary fallacy that the "creator" of the People's Liberation Army "could not command" the army. Lin Piao and company disguised Lin Piao as a "genius in military affairs" and the "ever-victorious general" to vigorously create public opinion for him to usurp leadership in the army and engineer a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. Lin Piao's ultimate aim was prompted by the attempt to abolish the primary condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat through changing the nature of the people's army, so as to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and set up the fascist hereditary dynasty of the landlord and bourgeois classes of the Lin family. However, it is easy to rock the mountain but difficult to rock the People's Liberation Army. The people's army armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is forever loyal to Chairman Mao, to the Party and to the people. The conspiracy of the Lin

Piao anti-Party clique will never be fulfilled and they could only come to the miserable and ignominous end of betraying the country and capitulating to the enemy with their plane destroyed and themselves killed.

In the course of making in-depth study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we must profoundly understand the status and role of the people's army in the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely comply with Chairman Mao's proletarian army building line to strengthen the building of the army, and bring into better play the role as the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Two Different Lines, Two Different Styles of Work and Two Different Kinds of Results

- an investigation of open-door scientific research conducted by the Tientsin Electric Gear-Drive Design Laboratory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 16, 1975)

The Tientsin Electric Gear-Drive Design Laboratory is an advanced unit of Tientsin municipality in learning from Tach'ing in industry. Whenever we talked about it with the worker-peasant masses who had dealt with this laboratory, they always said in praise: "The door of the Electric Gear-Drive Laboratory is open to us!"

Set up in 1958, this laboratory is a multiple-field research unit devoted to the study, design, trial-manufacture and popularization of complete sets of electric gear-drive equipment for automation and also medium-sized and small hydro-electric power equipment. At present it employes over 1,000 workers.

In the eight years before the great cultural revolution, under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, scientific research behind closed doors achieved very little results, and of the 40-odd items of scientific research results appraised by the state, only nine were relatively satisfactorily applied in production. In the eight years since the great cultural revolution, due to adherence to the Party's basic line and the criticism of the revisionist line, with scientific research conducted on an open-door basis, greater progress had been made in scientific research and design work. A total of over 250 scientific research and design tasks were accomplished, and among them over 80 percent of them were applied in production. Twenty scientific research projects had filled in the blanks in the electric gear-drive technique of our country and played a positive role in such fields as metallurgy, mining, agriculture, etc., in socialist construction.

Why were the changes so big in the two periods of eight years before and after the great cultural revolution? The broad masses of the Electric Gear-Drive Laboratory said: "The fundamental problem lies in which line is followed. In the first eight years, as scientific research was conducted behind closed doors, the line was not correct and deviated in orientation toward blind pursuit of high standard, precision and the pinnacle, but the desired prinnacle and high standard were beyond our reach. In the second eight years, scientific research was conducted on an open-door basis. The line was correct and the orientation was clear. A bumper harvest was reaped year after year, and every step brought us one floor higher."

The Key Lies in the Correct Orientation of the Line

Since the establishment of this laboratory, there has all along been a heated struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology. The focus of the struggle is whether to conduct scientific research with the doors open or behind closed doors, and the essence of the struggle is the question of whom does scientific research work after all serve.

Before the great cultural revolution, under the influence of the revisionist line, the search was for a laboratory "quiet and peaceful, neat and clean, with flowers blooming all over the garden and a touch of spring in the four seasons." There were erroneously laid down four "non-acceptances": non-acceptance of what was not technically new, non-acceptance of what had been worked upon before, non-acceptance of what had been worked upon by others, and non-acceptance of the design products. The broad masses criticized them for their reliance on "specialists," their pursuit of fame and gain, and their inability to serve properly the socialist revolution and construction.

In the great cultural revolution, spurred especially by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel of this laboratory seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, linked theory with reality, dissected the typical tasks and used the viewpoint of two-line struggle to make a concrete analysis. Everyone realized that scientific research behind closed doors with "four non-acceptances" specified was a reflection of the remnant pernicious influence of revisionism in the sphere of scientific research. If allowed to develop, it was bound to lead the scientific and technical personnel and scientific research work astray toward capitalism. In order to run well the socialist laboratory, "the correctness or incorrectness of ideological and political line decides everything." First of all, it was necessary to correctly orient the line and put proletarian politics in command. Thereafter, they did away with the "four non-acceptances." They resolved to put scientific research on an open-door basis and to serve wholeheartedly the development of the socialist economy and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With the correct line, the outlook was greatly different. In the eight years since the great cultural revolution, the whole laboratory had unfolded a mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry and directed major efforts toward socialist construction. The workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel were full of vim and vigor. They worked as a team, and collected ideas from all for the benefit of all. Through repeated practice and through aiming high, they brought about a lively situation marked by scientific research and production marching in step. For the big and important scientific research assignments, they put in vigorous efforts and sought rapid progress. When there were not the necessary conditions, they also created such conditions for progress. Regarding the scientific research tasks for industrial and agricultural production, no project was too small for them not to accept. Everyone said: In the small

projects lies the general orientation, and we must strive to push forward anything in conformity with the general orientation of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In research on hydraulic turbines, this laboratory in the past put the emphasis on the medium-sized and small ones. During the great cultural revolution, the workers and scientific research personnel were organized into a scientific research group to head successively for Hopei, Liaoning, Tibet and other places to investigate the conditions of hydraulic resources, and it was discovered that the countryside had an unusually urgent need for mini-water-turbine generators. They immediately started to conduct research and design work, and put out seven types of completely assembled mini-water-turbine generating sets ranging from 250 watts to 12 kilowatts that were warmly welcomed by the worker-peasant masses.

Blaze a New Trail in Practice

Genuine knowledge comes out of practice. In the eight years after the great cultural revolution, under the leadership of the Party committee of the laboratory, the broad masses of staff members and workers of this laboratory have gained experience from the practice of open-door scientific research and blazed a new trail.

(1) Practice the "three-in-one combinations" of workers, cadres and scientific technical personnel, and of scientific research, production and application.

From practice, the comrades of the Electric Gear-Drive Design Laboratory come to understand that in order to conduct scientific research on an open-door basis and to follow the mass line, it is necessary to properly foster the above two forms of "three-in-one combination." Without arousing the masses inside and outside the laboratory to take up scientific research work, the "open-door" approach is just empty talk. In the process of the practice of three-in-one combination, they have adopted the following three organizational forms: (i) Going out. This means that the scientific and technical personnel should go deep into the midst of production scene to work together with the workers, cadres and technicians of the construction units and to participate in the popularization of installation, testing and application. (ii) Inviting in. This means inviting the workers and technicians of the user units to the laboratory to practice "three-in-one combination" by conducting research, design and trial-manufacture together. (iii) Practicing "three-in-one combination" within the laboratory. This means inviting the workers within the laboratory to participate in drawing up proposals, designing and examining drawings, with the scientific and technical personnel heading for the workshops to take up labor for specific periods.

As a result of the implementation of these two "three-in-one combinations," scientific research has first of all been correctly oriented, thus insuring that the research tasks are closely linked up with the reality of the three great revolutionary movements and enabling the road to open-door scientific research to get broader and broader. Based on the needs of socialist revolution and construction, this laboratory has organized special

investigation units participated by cadres and the masses to constantly head for the relevant departments and units to make investigations and ascertain their needs for electric gear-drive and automation techniques and to make sure that their own research tasks are drawn from the three great revolutionary movements and from among the worker-peasant-soldier masses. After investigation, they are able to arrange more consciously their own scientific research projects in accordance with the important branches for the development of the national economy, to seriously implement the general policy for the development of the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, and to give energetic support to industry and agriculture and carry out scientific research work with "steel as the key link" and "grain as the key link."

Next, in the "three-in-one combination," the working masses develop to the full the role of the main force, "hold the fort and set the orientation, and consistently adhere to the orientation of conducting open-door scientific research.

Next again, with the scientific and technical personnel coming out of the "tight little world of a building" and going to the forefront of production to practice "three-in-one combination," they have undergone profound changes in thoughts and feelings. The automatic control of the weighing and measuring devices of the steel-making factory of the Capital Iron and Steel Company has been successfully developed by a young technician together with the workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company after two years of hard struggle in the material-transportation tunnel. This installation has greatly raised production efficiency and improved labor conditions. The workers have this to say in praise, "Intellectuals of this kind are welcomed by us!"

(2) Abolish the old tradition of "pay attention only to scientific research and design but not to production and the user" and establish a new relationship of cooperation by "striking a pole to the bottom."

In the past, once the laboratory handed over to the users the products trial-manufactured, it considered its job done. After some new products were sent to the production scene, because there was no one to solve the technical problem, such products could only be left unused. In the practice of open-door scientific research, they aroused the masses to repeatedly criticize this erroneous tendency. They abolished the old tradition and together with the production and user units, they establish a new relationship of cooperation by "striking a pole to the bottom." Starting with research and designs, the scientific and technical personnel helped to make a success of trial-manufacture and production, and held themselves responsible for the whole process down to the installation, testing, application and popularization of the products under research and technical training. In the spirit of holding themselves responsible to the end, they adopted the method of bringing service to the door and took the initiative to go to and serve at the relevant factories and enterprises. This enabled more than 200 items of scientific research results to rapidly play their part in production.

Practice shows that "striking a pole to the bottom" has strengthened the work links of the research, design, production and user units and better handled the relationship between scientific research work and the socialist economic base, thus helping promote the development of productive forces and embodying the new socialist relations of production.

(3) Energetically popularize and introduce advanced techniques to enable the new fruits of science and technique to rapidly get into the hands of the worker-peasant masses and to promote the development of productive forces.

In the process of firmly conducting open-door scientific research, this laboratory energetically popularized and introduced advanced techniques, propagated in good time the latest results derived from scientific and technical research among the worker-peasant masses, and helped the production units adopt the latest techniques as fast as possible. The Party committee of the laboratory incorporated the popularization of science and technique into the rules of scientific research work. It was stipulated that the results obtained from each scientific research project, after they had been officially appraised, should be energetically popularized and introduced among the worker-peasant masses. For those that had yet to be appraised but could be put into production, the relevant units were supplied with reference materials. Meanwhile, the mode of holding classes for giving training in new techniques was adopted for popularization.

At present, they have organized together with the relevant units an electric gear-drive information network for the Peking-Tientsin area, and have compiled, printed and published professional journals and various kinds of data for popularization. Inside and outside of the laboratory, there have been set up various kinds of technical training classes to help the relevant units start courses of lectures on new techniques for introducing techniques to the broad masses of workers and peasants and giving them instructions on application. In the process of popularizing and introducing technical work, they also paid great attention to the work of giving reception to technique, and those who came to the door were all received and provided with relevant drawings and data. Last year, over 7,000 visitors on technical business had been accorded reception, and over 8,000 drawings had been supplied to more than 600 units in 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country. They also took the initiative to introduce new technical data to those units engaged in the trial-manufacture of new products, and helped them bring out new products as fast as possible.

Political Flowers Bear Abundant Fruits

The correct orientation of the line and the further tapping of the enthusiasm of the workers have given impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the scientific and technical personnel.

In the past, the ranks between the scientific and technical personnel and the workers were strictly kept, and the drawings made by the scientific and technical personnel could only be followed by the workers. At present, the workers with practical experience have also taken part in scientific research

and design work. The working masses participate in a great majority of tasks, ranging from research and design to trial manufacture and production. Besides "holding the fort and setting the orientation" politically, the workers have also a role to play in the technical field. For instance, in 1971 and 1972, the design group of the "three-in-one combination" structure of the trial-manufacture workshop with the workers as its mainstay had created the "701 control counter" and the "711 control counter" which played a very useful role in reforming the structure of the products of this laboratory. Again, the trial-manufacture of the mini-water-turbine generating set, the double governor, the width finder, the electric-mechanical control for cold continuous rolling, and the controllable silicon parts, the tensimeters, and other tasks all obtained results faster due to the participation of the old workers. The mounting of the working class onto scientific and technical positions has revealed the role of the main force.

Most of the scientific and technical personnel of this laboratory graduated from the old school. Due to the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education, they were formerly in a state of "three departures," and were more seriously affected by such bourgeois ideas as "technique above all else," and "the idea of fame and gain." At present, through the practice of struggle in the three great revolutionary movements, they strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and follow the red-and-expert road. In the past eight years, through implementing two forms of "three-in-one combination," consciously receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, seriously transforming their world outlook and striving to raise their vocational level, over 80 percent of the scientific and technical personnel and over 200 units of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have more properly accomplished their scientific research and design assignments. Over 140 persons have been appraised as advanced workers in learning from Tachai, over 150 have been cited by the leadership organs and relevant units, and 12 have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. A contingent of red-and-expert scientists and technicians is growing healthily.

- By the Tientsin Jih-pao Correspondent and
the Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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TIBET

Tibet Sets Up Her First Teachers' College

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 10, 1975)

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in education, a teachers' college has been set up in lhasa, tibet, southwest china.

students of several nationalities from all parts of the autonomous region gathered on the campus in their holiday best to celebrate its founding on july 16 with the entire staff. they performed national dances to express the joy of the daughters and sons of emancipated serfs.

the tibet teachers' college has been estalished to keep up with the rapid development of education in tibet. it has a department of politics and language and a department of mathematics and physics with eight specialities -- politics and history, the han language, the tibetan language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, elementary agronomy and revolutionary art and literature. the present enrolment is 475, coming from five nationalities -- tibetan, loba, monba, hui and nahsi. they are the fine sons and daughters of emancipated serfs recommended to the college by the people and party organizations at various levels for their service in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. among them are herdsmen, accountants, leaders of production teams, barefoot doctors and primary school teachers. quite a number of them are members of the chinese communist party or the communist youth league.

adhering to chairman mao's revolutionary educational line, the teachers of various nationalities often go to the countryside and pastureland to investigate and seek the opinions of cadres and people about how the college should be run. the college follows the policy of opening the door to society and does not limit students' activities to the college campus. instead, the teachers and students take part in the three great revolutionary movements outside the college. many teaching materials have been written in close relation with these activities. at present, the entire staff and students are studying hard the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

tibet did not have a single school for the labouring people before it was peacefully liberated in 1951. by the end of last year, it had set up about 3,600 primary schools and 20 middle schools. there were also 27 junior middle school classes attached to primary schools. the total number of students in tibet has now exceeded 190,000.

SWATOW

Swatow Becomes Industrial City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 10, 1975)

swatow in south china's kwangtung province has become a sizable industrial city as the workers expand production in the revolutionary spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." its total industrial output value last year was nearly 15 times the figure for 1949, the year when new china was born. the state production plan for the first half of this year was overfulfilled with the output up 15 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

before liberation swatow was a consumer city with a dozen small workshops making coarse cloth, matches and soap. now the city has over 300 factories which include machine building, power, electronic, chemical, metallurgical, ship building, food, textile and light industries. they produce over one thousand industrial and exquisite handicraft products. besides, there are 800 small shops run by neighbourhood committees.

as masters of the country, the workers have been keen in making technical innovations. they renovated old technological processes and equipment to mechanize and automate the work processes in many factories, greatly raising their capacity.

the swatow cannery, for example, formerly had 10 hand-operated machines to produce six kinds of fruit and vegetable canned goods. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers made some two hundred machines, including automatic can washing machines and infra-red driers. it is now making more than 90 varieties, and total output last year increased more than 38 times compared with 1949. it is products are not only for the home market but go to over 60 countries and regions.

machine building industry developed here only after liberation. the city can now make silicon-controlled stepless gear lathes, 9,000-kilowatt water turbine generators, 120 h.p. diesel engines and other equipment. chemical industry has also made rapid development in recent years. an electro-chemical works that uses local resources to produce 3,500 tons of caustic soda a year has been built. a nearby factory uses chlorine fluid, a by-product of the electro-chemical works, to turn out 700 tons of insecticides a year.

the nationally-known swatow photo-sensitive chemical works had only 20 workers and produced only one kind

of photo-sensitive paper when it was set up in 1953. now the works has a staff of 1,200 and produces 140 kinds of photo-sensitive papers for national defence, scientific research and other civilian uses. in recent years, it has trial-produced a dozen new products up to advanced levels.

electronics is a new industry in this city encompassing a number of factories that produce ultrasonic electronic instruments and various kinds of transistor elements and parts. the swatow ultrasonic electronic instrument factory used to be a radio repair shop. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, many research groups were formed, consisting mainly of workers and also taking on leading cadres and technicians. they made bold experiments and succeeded in producing 34 new products including ultrasonic defect detectors and some testing instruments. some of the new products had never been made in china before. this year they turned out an ultrasonic device to detect defects in large forged pieces and a multi-purpose ultrasonic diagnostic instrument.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Hunan Province Improves Rural Medical Service

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 10, 1975)

once short of doctors and medicine, the villages of central china's hunan province have made rapid development in medical and health work to meet the situation.

up to date, the cooperative medical service has covered 79 per cent of the production brigades. the number of "barefoot" doctors reached 80,000, averaging two to three per brigade. full time medical workers increased by 20,000 and hospital beds by 60,000 over 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. supply of medical apparatus, equipment and pharmaceuticals to the countryside is given priority to protect the peasants' health which has in turn promoted farm production.

to speed up the development of rural medical and health work, the health department has been allocating more than 60 per cent of its appropriations to the countryside since the great proletarian cultural revolution began. by 1975, all communes have set up clinics.

more than 280 medical workers from the county public health departments were dispatched by the hsianghsi

tuchia and miao autonomous prefectural party committee to the mountain areas inhabited by minority nationalities where shortage of doctors and medicine had been chronic. they gave local poor and lower-middle peasants preventive and clinical treatment, and at the same time, trained local health workers. now 53 clinics in the prefecture's rural communes have their own operational rooms with small x-ray machines and other equipment. 199 clinics have built new wards with 1,400 additional beds.

integrating themselves with the working people and serving them whole-heartedly, over 3,500 medical workers at the county level and above have settled in the countryside since 1969. in addition, more than 7,000 medical workers in nine groups toured the villages for snail fever prevention and elimination.

when busy farming season sets in, ten thousand city medical workers are organized every year to make regular rounds of rural areas in mobile units to treat the peasants. in line with the principle of "putting prevention first", the mobile units popularized knowledge of hygiene among the commune peasants and joined them in preventive work, improving latrines, barns and pigsties, wells and cooking ovens. they also helped train village "barefoot" doctors.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors on Importance of Doing
Collective Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

barefoot doctors attending a recent conference on health work here stressed the significance of their taking part in collective productive labour.

china now have more than a million barefoot doctors -- a socialist innovation introduced during the great proletarian cultural revolution. selected from among the peasants and trained in medicine for a varying period of time, they are the main force in the revolution in china's rural health work.

their representatives to the conference unanimously pointed out that barefoot doctors are regarded as a new type of medical personnel precisely because they participate in collective productive labour while

preventing and treating diseases. whether they do so and draw their income from the collective on a work-point basis like the other commune members is a question which would decide whether they could advance in the correct direction, a question of fundamental importance for combating and preventing revisionism.

"one must be a good commune member, socialist-minded and active in production, before he can be a good barefoot doctor", said yang yu-fang of the talo production brigade in tangan commune of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. "as a barefoot doctor, i have joined other commune members in farm production over the past few years. we feel close to each other. they talk to me not only about their illness, but everything in their minds. so i get to know well their health conditions, their wishes and their opinions about my work, this has enabled me to render better service to them. if i did not take part in collective productive labour, things would be quite different."

chang jung-tsai is a woman barefoot doctor of the wanshan commune in chuhai county, kwangtung province, and also assistant captain of a fishing boat. she said: "our fishing brigade has ten women barefoot doctors. we go fishing on the sea along with other fishermen ten months a year in the past eight years. formerly, there was neither any doctor nor medicine on the boats out at sea. when a fisherman fell ill, the boat had to turn back. this seriously affected both production and the health of commune members. since the establishment of co-operative medical service, we always go with the boats to take part in fishing and look after the health of the fishermen. this makes them feel from the bottom of their hearts that socialism is really good."

barefoot doctor liu han of the shenching brigade in fuyu county, kirin province has become deputy director of the county health bureau. he said: "in the past few years since i became a leading cadre, i have always born in mind the importance of retaining the fine quality of a barefoot doctor. with a medical kit on my shoulder, i continue to go from village to village and from home to home to visit poor and lower-middle peasants and treat the sick, as well as do farm work along side the commune members. i will do so all my life."

woman barefoot doctor lei chang-kun of a commune in luhsien county, szechwan province, entered a medical college upon the recommendation of local poor and lower-middle peasants. she said: "i'll use my action to criticize such reactionary views of lin piao and confucius as 'study in order to become officials' and

'he who excels in learning can be an official'. i have decided to go back to the countryside after graduation and stay there all my life. i'll do everything i can to protect the health of the peasants and help build up a socialist new countryside."

HAILSTORMS

Fruitful Anti-Hailstorm Work in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

mass participation in the anti-hailstorm work in china has yielded fruitful results. in the revolutionary spirit of "man can conquer nature", cadres and commune peasants in the rural areas disperse hail-carrying clouds with indigenous rockets, cannons and anti-aircraft guns to protect their crops.

this has been done in twentyfour provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, notably in kansu, shensi, hopei, the inner mongolian autonomous region, liaoning, peking, chinghai, szechwan, yunnan and kweichow. in the past, each production brigade fought hailstorms alone while now groups of brigades and even communes and counties work in coordination.

hsiyang county in the taihang mountains, shansi province, used to have 20 hailstorms a year. it has in the main controlled the three routes of hail-carrying clouds since 1969 and greatly reduced the damage to the crops. for six years running, the tachai commune in the county has brought hailstorms under control.

a production brigade in kansu province, frequently visited by hailstorms in the past, is free from this natural adversity for ten years. mianning county of szechwan province has persisted in anti-hailstorm work for 18 years and gradually minimized the damage year by year. around peking, 376 anti-hailstorm stations have been set up in 11 counties or districts and 74 communes to form a network. anti-hailstorm headquarters have been set up in many places under local party committees. they organized investigations, summed up good experience, spread the knowledge about hailstorms and conducted hail-dispersing experiments.

helped by the state and relying on the collective strength, the people's communes made the rockets and

cannons self-reliantly. many communes and production brigades raised funds and used locally available material to produce explosives and shells, doing their anti-hailstorm work with greater, faster, better and more economical results. all communes and production brigades in minshan county of kansu province have gun powder and cannon shell factories. guns made in chuangho county, liaoning province, can be launched to a height of 1,500 metres and rockets made in yungteng county, kansu province, can reach a height of 2,400 metres. some places use modern weapons such as anti-aircraft guns and radar to detect and disperse hailstorms.

meteorological departments and the institute of atmospheric physics under the academy of sciences of china have set up hailstorm research bases in areas that were constantly hit by hailstorms to observe and analyze hailstorm patterns. they sent mobile meteorological stations to investigate and sum up the experience of local peasants. they combined local people's experience in observing weather with modern methods by scientific apparatus. they are able to give accurate and timely forecasts.

GOOD HARVESTS

Four More Chinese Provinces Report Good Rapeseed Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

hunan and kiangsu provinces in the yangtze river valley and shensi and shansi provinces in northern china all reaped good rapeseed harvests this year. output in hunan and shensi was over ten percent more than last year.

this was due to the efforts made by rural cadres and commune members there to develop industrial crops while increasing grain production in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

hunan province has introduced a treble-cropping system -- two crops of rice and one oil-bearing crop a year -- according to local conditions. its total rapeseed acreage this year came to 200,000 hectares, or 30 percent more than last year.

from spring onwards, there were long periods of rains and low temperature seldom seen in the history of the

province. commune members worked day and night, digging ditches to drain the water, and minimized the damage.

both unit yield and total output of rapeseed on the more than 133,000 hectares in kiangsu province showed a remarkable increase this year over previous years. areas north of the huai river in the province, which began growing rapeseed on a large scale only in recent years, have steadily expanded the acreage. total output increased by a big margin this year.

both old and new growers regard increasing rapeseed production as a support to the country's socialist construction. in many places, they ensured higher output by enlarging the acreage, timely sowing, inter-planting, catch-cropping and better field management. fufeng county in shensi province reaped 1.9 tons of rapeseed per hectare on the 2,000 hectares sown to that crop this year, thanks to inter-planting, catch-cropping and saplings transplanting.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Volleyball Teams Leave for Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

chinese men's and women's volleyball teams led by yin hsi-nan left here for australia by plane yesterday to take part in the first asian volleyball championships to be held in melbourne.

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Aug. 10, 1975)

the chinese football team led by yu wen-huai left sydney for home today upon concluding its friendly visit to australia.

since its arrival in australia on july 30, the chinese team has visited brisbane, hobart, melbourne, canberra and sydney. it was warmly received by branches of the australia-china society and chinese communities wherever it went. at the hobart airport, it was given a rousing welcome by the rosny children choir which visited china last june. waving flowers and the national flags of australia and china, the children sang repeatedly the chinese song "i love peking's tien an-men".

during the visit, the chinese team played three friendly matches with the australian team. in melbourne, about 10,000 spectators watched the match. the skill and friendliness displayed by the guest and host teams were heartily applauded. when a player of one team slipped, a player of the other team would help him regain his footing. v. tuting, vice-president of the australian soccer federation who accompanied the chinese team during the visit, said that the spirit of "friendship first" was fully embodied in the matches.

the match in hobart on august 3 was watched by j. o'byrne, president of the australian senate, a. neilson, premier of tasmania state, and e. reece, former premier of tasmania. f.e. stewart, minister for tourism and recreation, watched the match in melbourne and gave

a reception in honour of the chinese sportsmen on august 8 in canberra. e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), met with all the members of the chinese team in melbourne on august 6. chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a reception in canberra on august 7 on the occasion of the chinese team's visit to australia.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese and Burmese Foreign Ministers Continue Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, continued talks here this afternoon.

this morning, foreign minister u hla phone visited the great wall and a tomb of the ming dynasty on the outskirts of peking.

the distinguished burmese guests attended a performance of songs and dances presented by the peking arts troupe of china this evening.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi National Football Team Plays Chinese Air Force Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

the burundi national football team played its second friendly match in china, meeting the air force team of the chinese people's liberation army here this evening.

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, saw the match. he met and had a warm and friendly conversation with sinduhije jerome, member of the supreme council of the republic of burundi and leader of the burundi national football delegation, and sambira canisius, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burundi embassy here, before the match started. present on the occasion were chao cheng-hung,

leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation; and li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association.

before the match started, vice-chairman yao lien-wei walked down the rostrum to meet the coaches and players of the two countries. he warmly shook hands with them and had a photograph taken with them.

the good performance and sportsmanship of both sides drew repeated applause from 25,000 spectators. the half time score was 2:0 in favour of the host team. the visitors mounted attacks and scored shortly after the beginning of the second half time. the host team then shot another goal into the net and won the match 3:1.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Fetes Chinese Ambassador to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 9, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife, now visiting korea, gave a dinner in the cambodian embassy today in honour of chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other chinese diplomats.

cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan was present at the dinner. samdech sihanouk had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Youth Men's Basketball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

the chinese basketball association gave a banquet here today in honour of the cuban national youth men's basketball team led by jose flores.

present at the banquet were mou tso-yun, leading member of the host association, leading members of

departments concerned kuo lei and wang fu-yung, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

among the guests were cuban ambassador to china ladislao gonzalez carbajal and embassy officials.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. mou tso-yun and jose flores proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba.

the visitors arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Ethiopian Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the civil aviation delegation of the provisional military government of ethiopia led by girmaw engdayehu, administrator of the civil aviation.

present on the occasion were mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim, and tamam abdul kader, first secretary, of the ethiopian embassy here, and teklemarian haile, ethiopian airlines manager for china.

present were liu tsun-hsin and shen tu, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

Leader of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Civil Aviation Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

girmaw engdayehu, leader of the ethiopian provisional military government civil aviation delegation and director general of the civil aviation administration of the ethiopian provisional military government, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were liu tsun-hsin and shen tu, director general and deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present were mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy in peking, and his wife; tamam abdul kader, first secretary of the embassy; and tekrimariam, manager of the ethiopian airlines for china.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

President Cabral Receives Hsinhua Journalists Group

(NCNA-English Bissau, Aug. 9, 1975)

luis cabral, president of the council of state of guinea-bissau, received the journalists group of hsinhua news agency led by wang hsun-sheng here yesterday and had a warm and friendly conversation with them.

li chen-hai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Organization Wants Immediate Conclusion of Japan-China Peace, Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

the japan-china agriculture and peasant exchange association held a general assembly in tokyo today, demanding immediate conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty, according to toho.

more than 150 representatives from 23 prefectures took part in the assembly, the second one since the inaugural general assembly in august 1971.

the association's president tadashi yaoita delivered a speech at the meeting. he said that the japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be signed without a day's delay. not to seek and allow hegemony agreed upon in the japan-china joint statement is in accord with the future interests of japan.

messages sent by the china agricultural science society and the china-japan friendship association were read at the assembly.

the general assembly adopted amid warm applause a resolution demanding immediate conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

tadashi yaoita was reelected president of the association at the meeting.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Army Volleyball Team Plays First Friendly Matches in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 10, 1975)

the men and women players of the volleyball team of the chinese people's liberation army played their first friendly matches with the "february 8" volleyball team of the korean people's army at the pyongyang stadium this evening.

among those watching the matches were lt. general hwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea.

the korean players won both matches by 3:0. the chinese p.l.a. volleyball team led by wang yu-tai arrived here on august 8 on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. a dinner was given by the ministry of the korean people's armed forces in honour of the chinese team that evening. lt. general hwang chol san was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Seychelles People's United Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the seychelles people's united party led by f.a. rene, president of the party and minister of works and land development in the coalition government of the seychelles.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were m.a. servina, assistant secretary general, and o. berlouis, external representative, of the s.p.u.p.

present were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Swimming and Diving Delegation Gives National Day Luncheon in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

the singapore swimming and diving delegation which is participating in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet gave a luncheon here today in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the republic of singapore. the delegation is led by woon sui kut with tan hwee hock as deputy head.

present on the occasion were li ching-chuan, chairman, and ni chih-chin, chang hsi-jang and pai ping, vice-chairmen, of the organizing committee of the invitational meet.

present also were delegation heads and deputy heads, representatives and observers from various countries and regions participating in the invitational meet.

during the luncheon, chairman li ching-chuan and delegation head woon sui kut proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and singapore. chinese friends and friends from other countries extended warm festive greetings to singapore friends.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Lt. Gen. Don Sepala Attygalla and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

chinese vice-premier of the state council chen hsi-lien met here this afternoon with the sri lanka army commander, lt. gen. don sepala attygalla, his wife and his party.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife were present.

vice-premier chen hsi-lien had a cordial and friendly conversation with lt. gen. don sepala attygalla and ambassador r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

present on the occasion were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned chang han-chih, chu kai-yin and wan ling.

Sri Lanka Army Commander and Wife Visit PLA Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

the sri lanka army commander, lt. gen. don sepala attygalla and his wife today visited one of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the chinese p.l.a. general staff, and ma wei-hua, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda also went.

when he arrived at the unit, lt. gen. attygalla was given a warm welcome by the leading members and fighters of the unit. the distinguished sri lanka guests visited with great interest the club of a company and dormitories and observed how armymen carried out farm and sideline production. the distinguished guests appreciated the role the commanders and fighters had played as a fighting force, a work force and a production corps following chairman mao's teaching. they also gave favourable comments on the exhibition of military skills by the fighters. lt. gen. attygalla said: "both sri lanka and china belong to the third world. today the danger of an imperialist aggressive war still exists. we are both faced with the common task of raising our level of military training, defending our motherlands and opposing aggression."

lt. gen. attygalla visited an armoured unit yesterday and viewed a military exhibition there. at the end of the exhibition, lt. gen. attygalla said to deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen and deputy commander ma wei-hua who accompanied him on the visit, and to the unit's commanders and fighters: "may you gain new successes in your military training, and make bigger contribution to combat readiness and national construction."

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese National Men's Volleyball Team Opens China Series in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

the sudanese national men's volleyball team opened its china series at a friendly match with the peking team in the capital indoor stadium here this evening. the match was warmly received by more than 18,000 spectators.

watching the match were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of other organizations. they met abu el gasim hag ali, leader of the team, before the match began.

m. h. mattar, charge d'affaires a.i. of the sudanese embassy in peking, watched the match and took part in the meeting.

both teams did their best in the match played in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second." the peking team won 3:0.

the spectators warmly applauded the players of both countries for their excellent performance and fine sportsmanship.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian, Chinese Track and Field Teams Have Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1975)

the tanzanian national track and field team had a friendship contest with the chinese team here this evening. their good performances drew outbursts of applause from tens of thousands of spectators.

watching the contest were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and ni chih-chin, president of the chinese athletics association. prior to the contest, they met and had a friendly conversation with raphael augustino kubaga, leader of the tanzanian national track and field team.

present were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and his wife.

the contest was held in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the tanzanian athletes who are good at distance running produced good form in the contest. felbert bayi, holder of the world record in the men's 1,500 metres event, won the 5,000 metres in the excellent time of 12 minutes 3.4 seconds. the enthusiastic spectators cheered him on as he jogged along. mwinga mwanjala, who holds the national records in the women's 800 metres and 1,500 metres, won these two events today with excellent results.

the chinese athletes showed mettle and doggedness in today's contest. as a whole, chinese athletes won ten track events and the tanzanian team eight events. the field events were held only among chinese athletes as exhibitions.

Chinese People's Bank Delegation Leaves Tanzania for Zambia

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 9, 1975)

the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its president chen hsi-yu left here for zambia today after a ten-day visit to tanzania.

seeing them off at the airport were charles nyirabu, governor of the bank of tanzania, and other officials.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam duong thiet son were also present.

during their stay here, they held talks with officials of the bank of tanzania and the national bank of commerce respectively. they also visited some factories and national parks in the company of governor nyirabu.

c.d. msuya, minister for finance, and wilbert chagula, minister for economic affairs and development planning, respectively received them and had friendly talks with them.

on august 1, governor nyirabu gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador li yao-wen also gave a dinner party for the delegation yesterday evening.

during its stay in zanzibar, the delegation was received by s. hakari, member of the revolutionary council of zanzibar. it also visited several development projects and an ancient slave market.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Peking Swimming Meet Enters Final Stage

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet entered its final stage today after six days' keen competitions.

the heats of three events staged in the morning were the women's 200 metres breaststroke, the women's 200 backstroke and the men's 4 x 100 metres medley relay.

swimmers from asia, africa, latin america and europe went to the taojanting swimming stadium early this morning to train and exchange experience. many swimmers engaged in extensive friendly activities in the precious time left before the closing of the invitational meet. they collected autographs and posed hand in hand for souvenir pictures to remind themselves of this fine gathering as one symbolizing the unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of the developing countries.

though it was very hot today, the stands were packed long before the competition started. the keen competition

in one hour and more qualified the following swimmers for the women's 200 metres breaststroke final: nwe nwe yee (burma), lim lay eng (malaysia), justina tseng tze hui (singapore), leonor urueta flores (mexico), marilou chanrasmi (thailand), liang hsiu-chiung (china), r. lam ai leng (malaysia) and renuka ranasinghe (sri lanka). another swimmer, fatlinda shehu from albania, improved the albanian national record of three minutes 13.2 seconds with a time of three minutes 10.9 seconds.

eight finalists in the women's 200 metres backstroke event were vivian tham mei kheng (malaysia), yeo su-ming (singapore), anita chan (burma), sansanee changkasiri (thailand), karen chong peng khiam (singapore), kao kai (china), maria teresa ramirez gomez (mexico) and mah may li (malaysia).

albanian swimmers clocked four minutes 33.2 seconds to qualify for the final in the men's 4 x 100 metres medley relay event and broke the albanian national record of four minutes 36 seconds. the other seven teams to compete in the final were malaysia, singapore, burma, thailand, the philippines, china and mexico.

the finals of the above mentioned three events will be held this evening.

Exuberant African Sportsmen in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

african swimmers and divers learned from and helped one another in a friendly atmosphere at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

this shows vividly the glorious tradition of striving in unity among the people on the african continent.

it was at the peking taojanting stadium on the evening of august 7. soon after the awarding ceremony, two girl swimmers ran over to a little medallist and held her in a warm embrace. sportsmen present and spectators in the stands focused their sight at the three swimmers. it turned out the medallist was algeria's 14-year-old afane zaza who came fourth in the women's 400 metres freestyle final with a time of five minutes 9.21 seconds. the other two who warmly congratulated her were tunisia's 17-year-old hechiche monia and 13-year-old zouiten ferida.

afane zaza became acquainted with hechiche monia and zouiten ferida at the maghreb games held in algeria in

july, 1973. they trained, competed and exchanged experience, forging a profound friendship. before their departure for home, they exchanged souvenirs. afane zaza wrote letters to her friends telling them her feelings, school life, and swimming training, as well as the friendly sentiments of the algerian people for the tunisian people. this time, when they met at the friendship invitational meet in peking, the chinese capital, they had their third re-union in two years.

during their stay in peking, afane zaza, hechiche monia and zouiten ferida trained together with swimmers from morocco and other countries and they exchanged experience. after competition they chatted amicably and sang songs to their hearts' content. before afane zaza took part in the women's 400 metres. freestyle event, hechiche monia encouraged her: "pluck up your courage and strive for good result." hechiche monia was very happy when afane zaza finished fourth in the event.

african swimmers regarded the invitational meet as a good opportunity for them to learn from one another, exchange experience and strengthen unity. at the peking indoor swimming pool, n'galoua jean paul, head of the swimming delegation of the congo, told abdel el rahaman fageiry, deputy head of the swimming delegation of the sudan: "we seldom had chances to get together before. now the peking invitational meet provides us a good opportunity to exchange experience." abdel el rahaman fageiry replied: "this is true indeed. this meet has helped strengthen the unity between the african youths and sportsmen." clasping hands, they expressed their determination to contribute to the unity and friendship among peoples and sportsmen of various countries.

one day, before the women's 100 metres freestyle heats started, amal shareef of the sudan, el jay amina and alaoui nouhad of morocco, moubaki pascaline of the congo and faduma sharif mude of somalia, who were in the same heat, urged one another to achieve good results. they noted that swimming as a sport was not promoted in african countries until recent years as a result of long imperialist and colonialist oppression. but they said with confidence: "as long as we train hard and learn from others' strong points, the developing countries will certainly be able to catch up with other countries in sports." they gathered again after the competition to exchange experience.

"win or lose is secondary to us. what is more important is to learn from swimmers of other countries and enhance friendship and solidarity with them." this is the motto of the african swimmers. at the peking indoor pool, swimmers from the congo, the sudan and albania cemented their friendship through mutual help. the african friends listened attentively to the explanations given by the

albanian swimmers about arm and leg strokes and followed their demonstrations with interest. at the taojanting stadium, friends from the congo, somalia and morocco had an animated discussion with chinese swimmers and their coach chen yun-peng. they sought chen yun-peng's advices and asked him to correct their movements. they said that they had learned much from friends of various countries during their stay in peking. this, they added, was beneficial to the advancement of sports in african countries.

on august 6, the african swimmers toured the great wall together with those from other countries. hearty laughters followed them whenever they went, whether at the foot of the hill or on top of the wall. ties of friendship and unity linked their hearts together.

Competition Closes at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

competition in all the events came to an end this evening at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

in the five finals this evening, chinese and malaysian swimmers each broke two national records, and a singapore swimmer set a new national record.

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, and chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, were among the more than 5,000 people watching this evening's competition.

the meet included 15 swimming events for men and 14 for women as well as three diving events for men and women.

during the eight days' competition, the swimmers and divers from various countries encouraged and learned from one another. they were modest in success and not discouraged by defeat. they showed fine sportsmanship and improved standards.

the five finals were keenly contested this evening and the taojanting swimming stadium was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the developing countries.

the chinese teams won the women's 4x100 metres freestyle relay and the men's 4x100 metres medley relay, timed

in four minutes 19.08 seconds and four minutes 7.39 seconds respectively. their times bettered the chinese national records.

the second to eighth place winners in the women's 4x100 metres freestyle relay were: singapore, mexico, malaysia, burma, tunisia, thailand and albania. the malaysian team broke the national record with a time of four minutes 37.72 seconds.

the second to eighth place winners in the men's 4x100 metres medley relay were mexico, singapore, malaysia, the philippines, burma, albania and thailand.

in the men's 1,500 metres freestyle final, khoo teng chuan of singapore finished first in 17 minutes 42.25 seconds, an improvement on the singapore national record. china's lo chao-ying came second with a clocking of 18 minutes 5.46 seconds. they were followed by chiao yung (china), liew chun wai (malaysia), chamnan kongtermsin (thailand), michael lim soo kooi (singapore), aung khine (burma) and skardilajd shyti (albania).

chinese swimmer liang hsiu-chiung came first in the women's 200 metres breaststroke event with a time of two minutes 53.34 seconds. malaysia's r. lam ai leng, the runner-up, clocked two minutes 56.52 seconds and broke the malaysian national record. in third to eighth places were justina tseng tze hui (singapore), leonor urueta flores (mexico), lim lay eng, (malaysia), renuka ranasinghe (sri lanka), nwe nwe yee (burma), and marilou chanrasmi (thailand).

in the women's 200 metres backstroke, the finalists finished in the following order: kao kai (china), maria teresa ramirez gomez (mexico), yeo su-ming (singapore), vivian tham mei kheng (malaysia), anita chan (burma), mah may li (malaysia), karen chong peng khiam (singapore) and sansanee changkasiri (thailand).

the finals in the evening were followed by a grand closing ceremony. the spectators in the stands applauded and warmly congratulated the friendship invitational meet on its victorious close. they wished that the friendship established in peking by the friends from various countries and region in asia, africa, latin america and europe would be consolidated and developed constantly.

Results of Competition at Peking Swimming Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

following is a list of the placings of the finals of five swimming events at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet:

women's 200 m. breaststroke final:

1.	liang hsiu-chiung (china)	2:53.34
2.	r. lam ai leng (malaysia)	2:56.52
3.	justina tseng tze hui (singapore)	2:59.64
4.	leonor urueta flores (mexico)	2:59.85
5.	lim lay eng (malaysia)	3:04.43
6.	renuka ranasinghe (sri lanka)	3:09.40
7.	nwe nwe yee (burma)	3:09.50
8.	marilou chanrasmi (thailand)	3:11.03

women's 200 m. backstroke final:

1.	kao kai (china)	2:37.30
2.	maria teresa ramirez gomez (mexico)	2:40.50
3.	yeo su-ming (singapore)	2:41.68
4.	vivian tham mei kheng (malaysia)	2:43.00
5.	anita chan (burma)	2:46.49
6.	mah may li (malaysia)	2:47.91
7.	karen chong peng khiam (singapore)	2:49.22
8.	sansanee changkasiri (thailand)	2:53.79

men's 1500 m. freestyle final:

1.	khoo teng chuan (singapore)	17:42.25
2.	lo chao-ying (china)	18:05.46
3.	chiao yung (china)	18:12.27
4.	liew chun wai (malaysia)	18:30.63
5.	chamnan kongtermsin (thailand)	18:45.29
6.	michael lim soo kooi (singapore)	18:55.61
7.	aung khine (burma)	19:11.04
8.	skardilajd shyti (albania)	19:16.72

women's 4 x 100 m. freestyle relay final:

1.	china	4:19.08
2.	singapore	4:23.64
3.	mexico	4:33.80
4.	malaysia	4:37.72
5.	burma	4:44.17
6.	tunisia	4:47.19
7.	thailand	4:47.39
8.	albania	5:08.63

men's 4 x 100 m. medley relay final:

1.	china	4:07.39
2.	mexico	4:18.42
3.	singapore	4:21.25
4.	malaysia	4:21.33
5.	the philippines	4:21.78
6.	burma	4:33.85
7.	albania	4:36.03
8.	thailand	4:48.45

Peking International Swimming and Diving
Friendship Invitational Meet Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet was successfully closed here this evening as a grand rally of unity and friendship in international sports.

the flood-lit taojanting swimming stadium was in a jubilant atmosphere this evening. more than 5,000 enthusiastic people in the chinese capital attended the closing ceremony. they joined their friends from various countries in the invitational meet in warmly hailing the complete success of the friendly gathering among swimming circles from developing countries.

among those attending the closing ceremony were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; and li ching-chuan, chairman of the organizing committee of the invitational meet; as well as leading members of departments concerned yu sang, hsu yun-pei and tseng shao-tung.

present were delegation leaders and deputy leaders, representatives and observer from the participating countries and region, as well as diplomatic envoys from the participating countries and regional head of mission to china.

prior to the closing ceremony, the finals in the last five swimming events were held. they concluded the friendship invitational meet's programme of 29 swimming events and three diving events.

addressing the closing ceremony, li ching-chuan warmly congratulated the meet on its success on behalf of the organizing committee.

in the course of the invitational meet, he said, participants from various countries cemented friendship, exchanged experience, displayed fine sportsmanship and achieved good results.

he said: "the success of this invitational meet vividly shows that it is the common desire and eager demand of the people of developing countries to strengthen their friendship and unity. together with our friends from various countries, we are ready to continue our efforts for the promotion of unity among the people of the developing countries and for a vigorous development of swimming as a sport."

to the strains of music mingled with rhythmical clapping from the spectators, leading members of the organizing committee of the invitational meet presented

"friendship cups" to the delegations, representatives and observer from the more than 20 participating countries and region.

the closing ceremony also included an exhibition given by chinese, syrian and thai divers. the exhibition started with a red streamer unfolding from the ten-metre platform. it was inscribed with "warmly celebrate the victorious close of the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet excl." holding in their hands fireworks spraying multi-colour sparks, the divers somersaulted down the platform amid an outburst of warm applause and cheers from the stands.

at the end of the ceremony, several hundred young people at the gate of the stadium beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets to give an affectionate send-off to the friends from various countries. they expressed the hope that the friends would carry with them the profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people and sportsmen to the people and sportsmen in their countries.

Peking Swim Meet a Gathering of Friendship and Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1975)

the eight-day peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet successfully closes today. reviewing the achievements made at the meet, friends from various countries pointed out: this is a gathering of friendship and unity among swimmers from developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and europe.

people hail the invitational meet as a success because it not only helps promote swimming in developing countries but, more importantly, enhances friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen in developing countries. more than 300 friends from over 20 countries and one region participating in the invitational meet came to peking with such common aspirations. they made positive contributions to the success of the invitational meet.

the developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and europe in the past had the common experience of being subjected to imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression. they are now confronted with the common task of defending national independence and developing the national economy and culture. such common experience and fighting task have linked them in close unity.

they have fully realized the significance of unity and value of friendship. consequently, delegations from many countries have come to peking to participate in the invitational meet in defiance of intimidations and obstructions by a few leaders of the international swimming federation. muhammad latif butt, head of the pakistan national swimming delegation, said: "we are not afraid of obstructions. we have come here for friendship." woon sul kut, head of the singapore swimming and diving delegation, said: "though our country is a small one, we are not afraid of pressure. nobody can prevent us from coming here to meet friends."

the governments and sports organizations of many countries have warmly supported the invitational meet. president ferdinand e. marcos of the philippines personally received the head of the philippine swimming delegation, samuel o. sarmiento, encouraging the delegation to enhance, through competition, the friendship with chinese swimmers and those from other countries. many of the delegations were sent by the decisions of their governments.

though some countries did not send swimmers, they sent representatives or observers, who have likewise brought the friendship and support of the people of these countries.

masudi juma shukuru, representative of the tanzanian swimming association, said: "we are not yet able to send swimmers here because swimming as a sport has been promoted only recently in our country and the national swimming association has been in existence only for two months. but we firmly support this international invitational meet."

before the syrian delegation left for china, the international swimming federation had several times urged syria to enter the world swimming championships. syria refused. instead, it sent a delegation to the friendship invitational meet in peking.

sports organizations in many countries, such as albania, singapore, burma, malaysia, the sudan and somalia, organized trials to select their best swimmers for the meet in peking.

these vivid facts are a powerful demonstration that to enhance friendship and unity is the ardent desire of the people and sportsmen in the developing countries and that nobody can obstruct or undermine it.

the spirit of stressing friendship and unity was fully reflected throughout the invitational meet. before competition started, swimmers of various countries trained together, exchanged experience and helped one another in friendly atmosphere. they shared their own experience with others without any reservation.

coaches of some countries found time to help train swimmers of other countries by clinics and demonstrations. during competition, participants of various countries encouraged one another, when swimmers from one country achieved good result, swimmers and coaches from many other countries congratulated them cordially. veteran swimmers were overjoyed when newcomers surpassed their own results. an atmosphere of friendship and unity prevailed everywhere, reflecting the new trend that "friendship is more important than win or lose" and the principle of "friendship first, competition second" was widely adopted.

dod doda, head of the albanian national swimming delegation, said: "this is indeed a friendly competition."

rodolfo aznar romero, head of the mexican sports federation's swimming delegation, noted: "this invitational meet combines sports with enhancing friendship between peoples and sportsmen of various countries. we feel greatly honoured and proud."

the competition rules and organizing work of the meet reflected the spirit of unity and friendship. all the participating teams, big or small, strong or weak, were equal and solved problems together by democratic consultation. this made the invitational meet an international competition which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, unity, equality and democracy.

the chinese people warmly congratulate the meet on its success. leader of the chinese swimming and diving delegation chien ta-yueh said: "the chinese people and sportsmen treasure very much their friendship with the people and sportsmen of other developing countries. we will make more contributions to the further development of this friendship and unity."

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PARTY POLICY

Communist Ideas and the Policy of the Present Stage

by

Hu Jung (胡 容)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1975)

As early as more than thirty years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out, "Beyond a doubt, we should extend the propaganda of the communist ideology and step up the study of Marxism-Leninism. Without such propaganda and study, we not only cannot lead the revolution in China to the socialist stage in the future but also cannot guide the present democratic revolution to victory." Perseverance in using the communist ideology to educate the cadres and masses has all along been a basic principle in our Party. In the period of democratic revolution, the energetic propaganda of the communist ideology in the whole Party and among the people of the whole country and the constant raising of the ideological and political awareness of the broad masses of Party members, cadres and the people had created favorable conditions for winning victories in the democratic revolution. Today, we have already entered the socialist society and this is the historical period of violent struggle between nascent communism and moribund capitalism. This requires us all the more to strive to extend the propaganda of the communist ideology, teach the Party members, cadres and the people to insist on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, correctly implement the Party's basic line and politics, criticize the idea of bourgeois rights, practice socialism, bear communism in mind and gradually create conditions for realizing communism.

The various policies of the Party at the present stage have been formulated with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide and in accordance with the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and the specific conditions of the present stage. The formulation of these policies is for supporting the nascent communist factors in waging

struggle against the moribund capitalist factors, preventing capitalist restoration, building socialism and ultimately realizing communism. Basically speaking, those things that extend the bourgeois right and foster the capitalist tendencies all run counter to the communist ideology and the Party's line and policies. We must extend the propaganda of the communist ideology before we can correctly implement the Party's line and policies, effectively restrict the bourgeois right and triumph over the capitalist tendencies.

The propaganda of the communist ideology is entirely necessary for correctly implementing the policies of the present stage. The extension of the propaganda of the communist ideology not only does not run counter to the implementation of the policies of the present stage but will also help implement the policies. When handling any specific problem, we must stand on the Party spirit and Party policies, educate the masses with the communist ideology, and make the policies known to the masses so that they can take conscious action to do things in accordance with the Party's line and policies. Provided we energetically propagate the communist ideology among the masses on the one hand and strictly implement the Party's policies on the other, the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people will be better brought into play and the revolution and production can be developed at a faster rate.

Take the system of distribution for example. "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is the principle of distribution in socialist society as well as an economic policy practiced at the present. Compared with the system of distribution for the exploitation of the majority of people by the minority -- by which "those who labor are not rewarded while those who do not labor are rewarded" -- built on the foundation of the private ownership of the means of production in the old society, the implementation of the principle of distribution to each according to his work is a progressive step in history. As long as the social productive forces in our country have not yet reached a very high level of development, the products of society are not enough for implementing distribution to each according to his needs within the whole country and the people's ideological awareness has not been raised to the communist level as a whole, we can only implement the principle of distribution to each according to his work.

However, in the world, everything is one dividing into two. Distribution to each according to his work is after all not a communist thing and "the equal rights" it embodies "are, according to principle, still the bourgeois right." The communist principle of distribution is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." We have to recognize as well as restrict the bourgeois right which inevitably exists in the aspect of distribution. If we do not restrict the bourgeois right or criticize the idea of bourgeois right, those ideas of narrow personal gains and losses showing reluctance to work half an hour more than the others and to receive less remuneration than the others, and the ideas of working less but receiving higher remuneration will run wild. Therefore, in the course of implementing the policy of distribution to each according to his work, we must all along insist on taking the Party's basic line as the key

link and putting proletarian politics in command, educate the masses with the communist ideology, and vigorously advocate from each according to his ability and the use of the communist spirit to undertake work. Only in this way can we better bring into play the historical role of the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" in the socialist period.

Paying attention to the extension of the propaganda of the communist ideology and seriously implementing the Party's policies of the present stage embody the dialectical unity of the Marxist theory of uninterrupted revolution and theory of the development of revolution by stages.

We are the advocates of the theory of uninterrupted revolution. We always hold that revolution develops forward constantly and ceaselessly. There is no Great Wall to separate the democratic revolution from the socialist revolution, and socialism and communism are also closely linked up and connected together. Transition from capitalism to communism is the inevitable trend in social development. Socialism is precisely such a period of transition. In the historical period of socialism, the nascent communist factors are gradually increasing. It is an important task for us communists to foster and support these communist sprouts in the historical period of socialism so that they are constantly developed and strengthened in the struggle against the moribund capitalist factors.

We are also advocates of the theory of the development of revolution by stages. At the same time, we hold that the revolution develops in steps and stages,and that the different stages of development reflect the different nature of things. We must distinguish between them and can never mix together stages of different nature. Socialism is the lower stage of communism, and together with the higher stage of communism, they represent two different stages of development and are different in nature. There are certain conditions for ushering in the higher stage of communism and before the conditions are ripe, it is not possible to pass over to it. In a major stage of revolution, because partial qualitative changes may take place before the basic qualitative change of the contradictions in society, some minor stages are thus included. Similarly, they cannot be confused at random. The specific policies of a later stage cannot be implemented at an earlier stage and the specific policies of an earlier stage also cannot be followed at a later stage.

The close combination of the extension of the propaganda of the communist ideology with the serious implementation of the various policies of the Party at the present stage is precisely a manifestation of our upholding the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages. We must soberly see that the historical period of socialism is neither static nor rigid. At the same time, we must also soberly see that communism cannot be realized out of the void. We must be down to earth, advance step by step and prepare the spiritual and material conditions for realizing communism step by step.

While we uphold the dialectical unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the develpment of revolution by stages, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk made all kinds of interference and sabotage against this. They constantly negated uninterrupted revolution, cast forth

reactionary slogans such as "consolidating the new democratic order," and opposed the development of revolution from this stage to another and the extension of the propaganda of the communist ideology. Sometimes, they mixed up the different stages of development of the revolution, cried that it was necessary to "cut off the tail of capitalism." They abolished commodity production and undermined the implementation of the various policies of the Party at the present stage. No matter what method they might adopt, their criminal aim was to vainly attempt to fundamentally change the Party's basic line and policies, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we must study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticize the bourgeoisie, more properly propagate the communist ideology and implement the various policies of the Party at the present stage, constantly consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly triumph over capitalism with socialism, and fight for the ultimate realization of communism!

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ROLE OF WRITERS

Make Proper Use of the Pen for the Proletariat

- notes from the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat

by

Hao Jan (浩然)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 8, 1975)

From its outward appearance, this pen in my hand is very, very light. However, to a writer who takes the pen as the weapon of revolutionary struggle, the pen is very, very heavy! Following the accumulation of practical experience, I have come to feel more and more the weight of this pen in my hand. In the course of going into the midst of life to create works and of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at the basic-level units, I constantly think: How can I make this pen in my hand serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat? This is a glorious and formidable duty which I cannot shirk. Every composition, every word and phrase and every punctuation mark should be looked upon as weighing a thousand catties and taken seriously.

In his important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." To us writers, the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is of dual significance: First, we must study well and clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, remold our world outlook and prevent our pens from turning revisionist. Second, we must take the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a guide to profoundly and essentially understand and reflect the actual life of struggle, and mold with wholehearted eagerness the heroic models that consciously dedicate themselves to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat so that our works can play the role of "helping the masses push forward history."

We must fight all our lives for shouldering this glorious task!

Iron, steel and massive rocks weighing a thousand catties can be controlled and moved with machines. The pen in the hands of a writer can only be mastered and put to use by the thinking of the person holding the pen. The pen will move as directed by the thinking of the person holding it and the political and artistic realm of his works will be determined by his world outlook. Works are water levels for measuring the ideological level of the writers that admit no falsity.

For a fairly long period of time, I showed not enough consciousness in the study of the theory of proletarian politics. I one-sidedly thought

that as I had been a basic-level cadre as well as a newspaper reporter, my "political level" was not low, but because I had little schooling in the past, what I lacked was only artistic skill. Dominated by such ideas, I placed greater emphasis on the study of the concrete policies of the Party at a certain phase but neglected to assiduously study the basic theory of Marxism. To a certain extent, I directed the pen in my hand with naive proletarian feelings. I knew that it was the Party that had saved me from the sea of hardship in the old society. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, I had not only shaken off the feudal yoke politically and economically, but also become the master of culture. I was grateful to the Party and the people. I was determined to use the pen in my hand to eulogize the Party and the people. All my works were for the portrayal of new people and new things, good people and good things. This could of course play the role of publicizing the superiority of the socialist system and encouraging the masses within a certain period in coordination with the prevailing central tasks, but this was not enough. The actual life in the countryside reflected by me in almost a hundred short stories, ranging from "The Magpie Flies Up the Branches" written in 1956 to "Rain in the Wake of the Apricot Blossom Season" written in the first half of 1962, was mostly a scene of peace and prosperity without class contradictions or class struggles, and without colossal heroic models. Even though the conflicts of new and old ideas among the people were reflected, they were not put on a high plane or dug deep into, and had not attained the plane of revealing the basic laws of life. I subjectively wanted to work in coordination with the political struggle, but the pen in my hand was feeble and ineffective.

After the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee, I had studied Chairman Mao's great instruction, "Never forget class struggle" and with my ideological awareness raised, my political concept became more clearcut. I began to command the pen in my hand with the ideological weapon of classes and class struggle and wrote the full-length novel "The Sunny Sky." Following this, I went through the great proletarian cultural revolution and saw more clearly the reflection of class struggle in society within the Party -- the acute and stern two-line struggle, and realized the great truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." I strove to command the pen in my hand with the Party's basic line and wrote the first and second volumes of the "Bright Golden Road."

This rough review has enabled me to understand, on the one hand, that the stand and viewpoint of a revolutionary writer have a decisive role to play in whether or not he can exercise a tight grip on the pen in his hand for the proletariat. Meanwhile, it has also enabled me to understand that in order to have a correct stand and viewpoint, it is necessary to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the beacon and compass of the struggle of the proletariat for realizing communism. Therefore, it is also the soul of the life and practice of creation of a revolutionary writer or artist who is bent on serving proletarian politics. Only through using the basic Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to correctly recognize and reflect life can it truly become the pen grasped by the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." If we study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by "self-cultivation behind closed doors," we can neither master nor apply it. We must seriously study it in conjunction with remolding our subjective world and the objective world and with the practice of our life and the practice of creation before we can master and apply it. Proper application will lead to better mastery. In the course of unconditionally throwing ourselves into the life of heated struggle of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, we must consciously make use of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to observe and recognize the phenomena of life before we can truly clarify the question of theory and constantly enrich the themes of creation.

How should we make use of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to observe and recognize life? There is the question of method as well as the question of stand and viewpoint. I came across several young amateur writers who, for a long period of time, were distressed because "they had gone into the midst of life for a long time but had not laid hold of themes for writing." After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, all of them said that "the path of thought has been opened up." Some comrades among them brought one or two concepts to look for a "story" in life. Although they had collected many stories, they still were unable to create vivid and touching artistic works. They therefore came again to me to tell me their trouble.

I am of the opinion that in this connection, one can only go into the heated struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers as taught by Chairman Mao "to observe, experience, study and analyze all the different kinds of people, all the classes, all the masses, all the vivid patterns of life and struggle, all the raw materials of literature and art. Only then can they proceed to creative work." Besides this, there is no other shortcut to take. A writer must embrace a great number of familiar figures at heart, and select and design the plot in accordance with the logic of the thoughts and actions of the figures themselves before he can create stories with a quality that is genuine and not false. Only stories embodying the struggle of opposites in the class relations of the figures and serve the figures can mold lively and not conceptualized typical images.

Another manifestation of what the young amateur writers called "opening up of the path of thought" mentioned above is to the exclusive search for problems and figures on the "negative side." For example, they may, in accordance with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, look for the new bourgeois elements, collected the words and deeds of these people, take them as the starting point in creation, and according to the need of portraying them, install one or several positive characters to revolve around those negative characters. I think that such study and practice of creation have already gone astray. If allowed to develop, there would be the danger of taking the old path of the bourgeois Rightist writers in "interfering with life" and "exposing the seamy side of socialism" in those years. The basic task of socialist literature is to mold the heroic models of the proletariat. Only such models can embody the thinking and will of the proletariat, represent the outlook and essence of our era and

play the role of encouraging, educating and uniting the people to struggle against the enemies with one mind and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

My writing of the short novel "Inflexibly Just and Fair" was touched off by such characters as the selfless peasants (the small producers in fact) who made trouble over housing sites and encroached upon the collective farmland. However, in the course of weighing things mentally, I always smelled the scent of the "theory of characters in the middle" and therefore I could not continue to write although I had wanted to write on several occasions. Under the guidance of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, I spent much time and energy to understand and familiarize myself with some heroic figures that resolutely resist the "negative" figures and was deeply moved by these heroic figures. Only then could I more freely unfold antagonism and struggle with the heroic figures as the center and handed to the readers my sheath of answers to the social problems which I wanted to and should answer.

When I wrote another story "A Load of Water," I first got acquainted with a heroic figure in life who was bold in making a radical rupture with the traditional system of private ownership and the concept of private ownership. He became alive in my heart and I could not help from portraying him with my pen. At this time, in accordance with the basic line of the Party, I weighed, recognized and understood him before I contrasted his thoughts and actions with the "negative figures" in life. I therefore laid hold of an "opposite" to unfold the contradiction and dispute, thus giving form to the plot of the story and finishing my work.

I have therefore come to understand that a writer must shift his foothold to the side of the proletarian heroes and stand on the plane of the thoughts of the proletarian heroes before he can really grasp the essence and the mainstream of life, select themes of great significance from life, and more smoothly bring out the typical images of the heroes and the principal heroes.

Recently, I caught sight of a school child who came to see the doctor at the hospital. He queued up at the end of a long column of patients to wait for registration. A nurse wanted to take him directly to the doctor's room ahead of the others. Actually this school child's father was the doctor of this hospital. However, he firmly declined and criticized the nurse on the spot. If I had encountered such an incident in the past, I would most probably let it go by, thinking that this was a general theme on good people and good things which others had already portrayed. This time, because I was studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, my thoughts and feelings echoed with his, and I promptly grasped it. I discovered that there sparkled in this Little Red Guard a kind of communist spirit, because he was using his actual action to restrict the bourgeois right and was therefore one of the new people emerging in the surging tide involving the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by millions upon millions of people. He prompted me to transform my world outlook and enlightened my understanding of actual life. I should learn from him and command the pen in my hand to warmly eulogize him! As material for a novel, although the struggle of opposites in the plot of the story is

not rich or concrete enough, it has already provided us with many hints for meditation and association of ideas.

Chairman Mao had long ago patiently admonished us, "They must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source." Whether or not a writer can insist on doing this determines the depth of life and the ideological plane reflected in his works. We writers born of workers and peasants with some experience of life are liable to engender blind complacency and think that our own life is adequate for our use and what we lack is only art. This kind of understanding directly hinders us from unconditionally deepening for a long time the practice of the life of struggle of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and naturally also hinders the pens in our hands from closely marching in step with the times. The time is running very fast, the people are forging ahead, and the life of struggle is parti-colored and variegated and constantly changing. What is our reason or basis for thinking that our "life is adequate for our use"? This kind of understanding itself has run counter to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and the basic principles of Marxism. I have been considered by some comrades in the literary and art circles as one "more familiar with rural life." In fact, I have not thoroughly or genuinely understood what I have gone through in the past and I need knowledge again. As regards the actual life which is developing, I need all the more to start from zero and honestly acquaint myself with it.

When I wrote the first draft of the "Bright Golden Road," I also thought that I had personally gone through and was familiar with the contents of life that I had to reveal. After I finished writing the first draft, due to the limitations of real characters and the true story, I felt that I had not summed up the outlook and essence of the life of rural struggle in the fifties, and was unable to write on. Later, after studying Chairman Mao's teachings on typification, I gradually came to understand that in order to free myself from the limitations of real characters and true story in the theme of life, I should first free myself from the limitations of ideological understanding. Without effecting a breakthrough in ideological understanding, it would not be possible to reflect life in a typified way.

Before the great cultural revolution, I had on three occasions attempted to depict figures like Kao Ta-ch'üan. But, under my pen, he was made to revolve either around a bureaucratic figure like a "club-footed woman" or a character in the middle like "Small Abacus" and could not be shown really towering and perfect. In the course of writing the "Bright Golden Road" after the great cultural revolution, I had studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions and the Party's basic line, made revolutionary mass criticism together with the commune members, and stood on the ideological plane of the contemporary age to judge once again the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines after the founding of new China and the accumulation of life experiences in my mind and in books. Later, I also participated in the movement for "striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste" and contrasted the new themes of struggle in life just acquired against the life experiences accumulated in the past and made comparisons and selections.

In this way, I have not merely discovered that besides the "Club-Footed Woman" and "Small Abacus," there are also representative figures of the new bourgeoisie like Chang Chin-fa and small producers who have just acquired a small piece of land like Kao Erh-lin. What is more important, I have discovered proletarian heroic figures like Kao Ta-ch'üan who at all times adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolutely wage struggle against the revisionist line and capitalist tendencies. This makes me understand that it was not that there were no characters like Kao Ta-ch'üan in the actual life of the fifties and sixties, but that I had not noticed or grasped them. My ideas had restricted my pen and my pen had again restricted the characters. In the final analysis, I lacked Marxism in my head and had not extracted the essential factors from the heroic figures. At present, the image of this character has still not molded to a level due to him. The root cause still lies in the fact that I have not gone deeply enough into the new life of struggle and have not made sufficient effort in making use of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the practice of life to once again assess the accumulated life experiences. As far as a revolutionary writer or artist is concerned, he will never see the day of graduation by going into the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The accumulation of more life experience will only provide the writer with certain favorable conditions regarding themes for creation, but this does not necessarily mean that there are plenty of themes for creation. He must grasp the telescope and microscope of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought for observing things, and through the process of learning again and again genuinely understand what he has gone through before he can be considered as having grasped the precious themes needed for creation. The more the things he has understood and the more profoundly he has understood them, the richer the themes for creation will be.

In order to learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must painstakingly sharpen the pens in our hands and raise our ability to reveal the new life. In order to strive to make our works attain "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form," we should strive to bring about such a unity under the principle of adhering to the political criteria above all else. The revolutionary model plays are models in adhering to the unity of politics and art, and in the creation of novels, we must seriously study the experiences acquired in the creation of revolutionary model plays, especially the experience of creation through the combination of revolutionary romanticism with revolutionary realism adopted by the revolutionary model plays. We must make proper use of the pen for the proletariat so that the pen will be used not merely for recording things but for artistically reflecting the outlook in the struggle of life and really become a powerful weapon for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

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HISTORICAL STORY READERS

Educate the Younger Generation With the Historical Experience of Class Struggle

- comments on the historical story readers for young people published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House

by

Shu Hao-ching (舒浩晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 8, 1975)

Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Shanghai People's Publishing House has published a number of historical story readers for young people, including stories of the principal representative figures of the Legalist and Confucian schools, stories of the revolutionary struggles of the peasants and other historical stories. These books explain things in everyday language characteristic of literature and are lively and vigorous. Not only the children, but also the adults are fond of reading them.

These historical story readers for young people have a clearcut characteristic which is to uphold the policy of "making the past serve the present," strive to analyze and evaluate the historical figures and events with the historical materialist viewpoint, and educate the younger generation with the historical experience of class struggle. We all still remember that many popular history readers for children had been published before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Those books were basically threaded through by a black line: to eulogize the past and censure the present, and to worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism. Flaunting the signboard of infusing the young people with "historical knowledge," the bourgeois representatives audaciously stood history on its head, distorted and disparaged the revolutionary struggle of the working people, attacked and vilified the Legalists who insisted on progress and reform in history, and sang the praises of and embellished Confucius and his disciples. In class society, there is no "historical knowledge" that stands above classes. They did this in order to corrupt the young people with historical idealist fallacies and lure them into looking backward, so as to create public opinion for restoring capitalism.

These historical story readers for young people placed in front of us today have reversed once again the history that had been reversed. Leafing through the pages, we can hear ear-splitting shouts from the powerful peasants' uprisings led by Ch'en She, Wu Kuang down to Hung Hsiu-ch'üan, see how a string of Legalist figures such as Shang Yang, Ch'in Shih Huang and Ts'ao Ts'ao waged struggle against the reactionary and conservative forces under different historical conditions, and learn that as the representatives of the interests of what kind of people did Confucius and Mencius vainly attempt to turn back the wheel of history with all ways and means. With vivid materials, these books have further publicized this truth, "Classes struggle, some classes

triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." These readers are the fruits of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and of the study of the history of class struggle as a whole and the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and at the same time, they have in another way effectively given impetus to the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way.

To be sure, since they are historical story readers for young people, they cannot be written like the historical dissertations, but must pay attention to the characteristics of young readers, take into consideration their receptive power, and be made more popular and lively with a language characteristic of literature and art. Some people say that such works are "deviant from four accepted norms": they resemble neither dissertations nor essays, nor novels nor history, but have a bit of everything. In fact, this "deviation from four accepted norms" is precisely a characteristic of these readers and a new form liked by the masses.

Children always hope to hear persuasive stories with twists and turns. In the method of writing these stories at present, the principal incidents and plots are based on strict historical data, but at the same time, they are also properly tailored, carefully molded, and rationally arranged and played up. In the dialogues of the characters, the vernacular language is used and they are made to correspond with the characteristics of the historical characters as far as possible.

In "The Story of Shang Yang," for example, when Shang Yang first appeared, he was depicted as going to the countryside where he noticed two kinds of scenes. This was not recorded in history but this "fiction" is rational, because it has not only made the work more metaphorical but also revealed that his proposals for reform did not drop from the skies. In depicting his debates with Kan Lung and Tu Chih, although there are more historical data for use as a basis, the direct transplanting of the original text will easily lead to monotony. The disputes are now more vividly presented, and the plots made by several villainous characters in camera behind the scenes have also been portrayed. This not only makes the story look more concentrated and the conflicts more acute but also helps to reveal the social and historical contents of Shang Yang's political reforms.

When the "Stories of the Revolutionary Struggles of Peasants in China" depicts how K'ung Fu sabotaged Chen She's uprising and how the Wakang Army wiped out the enemies by trick, these episodes are based only on a small part of historical data, but the writer, in accordance with the concrete conditions of the struggle at that time, has properly processed such data for portrayal, thus making the story more absorbing and giving people a deeper impression of these struggles after reading them.

If we compare the recently published "Story of Ts'ao Ts'ao" with "Mencius" compiled by the same author in an earlier period, we can see that this way of writing historical stories does not run counter to history and is more acceptable to the young readers. We are advocates of the unity of motives and consequences and these historical story books written for young people must

also be accurately, clearly and vividly written before such works can genuinely play a combat role.

It is not easy to do this. It cannot be done negligently or without making great efforts. Popularity is not equal to vulgarity and vividness is not equal to sleekness. Lenin once said, "Vulgarity and shallowness are greatly different from popularization. The popular writers should lead the readers to understand profound thoughts and doctrines. They start from the simplest materials known to all, use simple and easily comprehensible inferences or suitable examples to illustrate the main conclusions drawn from these materials and prompt the readers who are willing to think to constantly think about even deeper problems." This passage is also a profound revelation to us in the compilation of historical story readers for young people. We talk about deep penetration and explanation in everyday language. The two are dialectical, for only through "deep penetration" can we "explain things in everyday language." We must seriously study the Marxist theory, have a deeper understanding of the history of class struggle as a whole and the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and analyze and appraise in detail the materials obtained before we can more accurately reveal the profound content with a popular language and a vivid form. Meanwhile, the writers are also required to get themselves better acquainted with the characteristics and needs of the young readers and raise their ability to refine and use the language. This is a serious task that calls for hard work.

It is very meaningful to compile some historical story readers for young people. One viewpoint deems that such books are "parsimonious" and not fit for "the highly refined." This viewpoint is wrong. There are hundreds of millions of young people in our country. They are the future and hopes of our mother country. How can their study of the historical experience of class struggle in order "to know not only the China of today, but also the China of yesterday and of the day before yesterday" so that they can shoulder the revolutionary burden in the future and go through the ordeal of the storm of class struggle be considered as a matter of little significance? Every class pays attention to using its own viewpoint to explain to the younger generation history, including the use of the method to compile popular pamphlets with the language of literature and art to explain such history. The "Trimetrical Classics" publicizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius has precisely given a long family record of emperors, princes, generals and ministers. The old "primers" such as "Lung Wen Pien Ying" (龙文鞭影) and "Collection of Rare Things for Study By the Young" (幼学琼林) which had been criticized by Lu Hsün have also publicized the world outlook and ethical and moral norms of the landlord and bourgeois classes through historical stories. Today, an important means by which the bourgeoisie contends with the proletariat for the younger generation is to corrupt the souls of the young people through bad books and bad stories. How can we remain unmoved and watch with folded arms in face of this heart-stirring struggle! "Revolutionary dictatorship and counter-revolutionary dictatorship are by nature opposites, but the former was learned from the latter. Such learning is very important." We must firmly bear in mind this truth in the struggle in the ideological sphere and in compiling popular reading matter for young people. If this is said to be "parsimonious," we will reply confidently

that this "parsimonious" thing is indispensable! We must embrace a high sense of responsibility for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and training successors to the revolution and do an ever better job with such "parsimonious" things.

Compiling revolutionary reading matter for the young people is the need of the revolution and wish of the broad masses of the people. In this respect, we likewise "hope that a greater number of good works will emerge"!

* * *

COOPERATIVE MEDICINE

Cooperative Medical Service in Tientsin's Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 12, 1975)

every commune in the rural areas around tientsin has a clinic, every village a health station and every production brigade at least one barefoot doctor, thanks to the inception of the cooperative medical service in 1968.

the cooperative medical service now operates in 95 per cent of the production brigades. more than 9,500 barefoot doctors are working in over 3,000 production brigades to protect the peasants' health. the number of rural medical workers is double that before the cultural revolution and seven rural hospitals have been newly built.

to reduce medical cost, barefoot doctors and peasants in many production brigades grow medicinal herbs and run small pharmaceutical workshops to produce powder, plasters and pills. ordinary diseases are treated at village health stations and serious cases handled by commune clinics.

the hsichu production brigade of the chienchuangtzu people's commune in ningho county last year harvested 440 kilogrammes of medicinal herbs and made from them dozens of kinds of pellets, powder, ointment, pills, injections and other medicines. as a result, the brigade's medical expenses amounted to only 110 yuan, averaging 0.27 yuan per capita. all peasants receive timely and good medical treatment when falling ill. nobody in the brigade died from illness last year.

special attention is being paid by health departments at various levels to training more barefoot doctors and raising their professional level. barefoot doctors regularly attend short-term training courses, practise in county or city hospitals or work in mobile medical teams.

chao yu-tai, a barefoot doctor in chinghai county, after years of hard work and study, can now handle common and recurrent diseases by combining chinese traditional medicine with western medicine. he can also do some surgical operations. he has in the past four years handled over 50,000 cases, extracted teeth for over 150 patients and performed many other operations. in all, he has saved the lives of thirty patients in critical conditions. this spring, a successful extraction of cataract restored the eyesight of a commune member who had been blind for seven years.

the barefoot doctors take part in collective productive labour alongside the commune members. they help spread knowledge of hygiene, launch mass campaigns to eliminate pests and prevent diseases, and promote family planning. they answer medical calls and give first aid to peasants in the fields or at work sites. all this has greatly improved the health and medical conditions in the rural areas.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

North China City Sets Up Science and Technology Exchange Station

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 11, 1975)

the science and technology exchange station set up two years ago in the rising industrial city of paoting in north china has played a tremendous role in organizing technical innovations and facilitating the exchange of information on science and technology among factories and plants.

the station is manned by most experienced old and young workers, technicians and cadres who form the backbone of the technical forces in the city. the 300 people now working at the station are divided into nine groups specializing in lathe turning, bench work, foundry work, heat treatment, welding, boiler making, electrical engineering, chemical engineering and textile work.

the exchange station has made the popularization of technical skills and the training of technical personnel its most important tasks. it has run 19 spare-time short-term training classes on mechanical drawing, electricity, heat treatment and other subjects. lectures were given by veteran workers and technicians from factories and plants and teachers from institutions of higher learning who used the method of combining theory with practice. teaching materials composed in the same way, especially that written by veteran worker lu hsin on turners' skills and the basic knowledge of cutting tools, were also very much welcomed by the students.

the paoting science and technology exchange station also helps factories and plants in making technical innovations, renovating outmoded equipment and improving methods of operation. the group for lathe-turning made a series of experiments last february on new technological process of high-speed grinding and cutting.

they chose a centreless grinding machine of a motor vehicle accessories plant for carrying on the experiment. since it was the only grinding machine in the plant, the lathe-turners' group used it only between shifts or on holidays so as not to interfere with production. they successfully raised the efficiency of the machine four times, and its speed by 54 per cent. the experience was popularized in all factories and plants in the city with similar equipment.

the station often collects and prints technical datum, sponsors forums, shows films or gives on-the-spot demonstrations to make advanced experience known to all factories. whenever it finds a factory bogged down in a knotty technical problem, it sends people to help.

a leading member of the exchange station said: "in our socialist society, there is no secrecy in technical matters and no rivalry between factories, which are characteristic of the capitalist society. our exchange station has done much to facilitate and promote technical exchanges among factories."

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Modern Chemical Fertilizer Plant Built in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 11, 1975)

a new modern chemical fertilizer plant has been completed and put into operation in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. its output of synthetic ammonia has reached the designed capacity. its products are shipped in large quantities to the vast rural areas in the autonomous region.

this plant, built with the help of the state, plays an important role in promoting farm production, developing the chemical fertilizer industry and speeding up the building of socialism in sinkiang. it has china's first home-made "air fractionation unit and hydrogen fractionation unit with compound washing by liquid nitrogen". they functioned well in the past several months.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Spring Wheat Harvests in Kirin and Ninghsia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

good spring wheat harvests have been gained in northeast china's kirin province and northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region. total output of both areas was 10 percent above that of last year, itself a good year.

the yellow river irrigated area, a main spring wheat producer in ningsia, whose 93,000 hectares of wheat hit the target of 3 tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development for several years in succession, this year for the first time achieved a yield of 3.75 tons per hectare. many people's communes topped 6 tons per hectare and a great number of production brigades beat the 7.5-ton-per-hectare mark. kirin reaped a record harvest this summer despite drought, hail, insect pests and other natural adversities.

rural cadres and commune members of both areas did their utmost last winter through this spring to improve soil by deep-ploughing, build water conservancy projects, accumulate manure and transform the cultivation system. all this paved the way for the good harvest. various places in kirin adopted rational close planting, irrigated small plots of dry land and popularized inter-cropping and multiple-cropping methods. as a result, a big increase was achieved in both per-hectare and total yield. many communes and production brigades topped 3.75 tons per hectare.

Good Early Rice Harvest in Chinese Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

hunan and szechwan provinces in central and southwest china have just reported a good early rice harvest, which began there in mid-july.

output hit an all-time high in hunan, a major producer of early rice in the country. a balanced increase was registered on its 2,060,000 hectares sown to the crop. szechwan province, which had expanded early rice acreage in recent years, brought in a higher total output from 660,000 hectares this summer than that of previous years. many people's communes and production brigades in the two provinces topped six or 6.7 tons per hectare.

the good harvest was wrested in the teeth of unusually low temperature and continuous rains. especially in hunan, total rainfall from april to may was 45 percent more than that of the same period in previous years. in some areas, mountain torrents submerged early rice paddies. but the cadres and commune members there made concerted efforts to minimize the damage by putting all drainage facilities into round-the-clock operation, replanting rice seedlings in good time and strengthening field management.

widespread efforts in improving farmland conditions last winter and this spring contributed to the good harvest. hunan completed 276,000 water conservancy projects in that period, expanding and improving irrigation on 400,000 hectares. many thousand hectares of dry land was turned into rice paddies, which gave high output in the first year. szechwan which used to grow one rice crop a year has enlarged double-cropping rice acreage over the past few years through a mass drive to build water conservancy projects and improve farmland. its early rice acreage this year was 20 percent more than last year.

Sinkiang Reaps 20 Percent More Spring Wheat

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 12, 1975)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region on china's northwestern border gathered 20 percent more spring wheat this year than in 1974 despite adverse weather conditions.

in many parts of the region, the winter of 1974 was colder and snowfall was less than in ordinary years. this plus low temperature and frequent sandstorms in early spring seriously affected the sowing of spring wheat and its growth. but the commune members and cadres of various nationalities, working in close unity, successfully overcame the difficulties by putting up a determined fight to conquer nature.

some communes and production brigades in the turfan prefecture on the edge of gobi deserts were attacked by repeated sandstorms this year. the strong winds uprooted wheat seedlings, while shifting sand filled up wells and canals. after each storm, the commune members immediately went into action to dredge the canals and ditches and replant wheat, and thus ensured good harvests.

determined to wrest good harvests in the teeth of bad weather, the commune members of various nationalities in sinkiang began in early spring to build more farm

improvement projects. more than 2,000 wells were dug throughout the region from january to may, surpassing the total completed in 1974 as a whole. the irrigated acreage was expanded by 133,000 hectares.

leadership over agricultural production was strengthened. about 1,000 leading members at the county and higher levels went to the countryside earlier this year. there they joined the commune members in productive labour, led them in combating natural disasters and organized various trades to support agriculture. all this played an important role in bringing about the good wheat harvest.

FISH BREEDING

Peking Expands Fish Breeding Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

live fish churning in water is frequently available at peking markets. most of the fish comes from breeding centres on peking's outskirts.

peking raises fish in big, medium and small reservoirs and lakes in public parks. 160 suburban communes are raising fish in ponds totalling 21,600 hectares. this is nearly three times the figure in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started. fresh and live fish supply last year was 3.5 times the 1965 figure.

species of fish bred in peking include black carp, grass carp, silver carp, big head, golden carp and crucian carp. peking has also successfully introduced african carp and fresh water crab and started to breed experimentally other species of fish from rivers and lakes in southern china, in addition to acclimatization of pike and pearl oyster.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, peking began to make good use of reservoirs, rivers and lakes for fish breeding under the guidance of the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." the party and revolutionary committees at various levels have strengthened their leadership in the work. 29 production teams of the shuangchiao commune are now breeding fish as against only three formerly before they learned from the experience of other communes in developing both agriculture and pisciculture. almost all water resources are used to breed fish. the highest yield reached 7.5 tons per hectare.

peking has resolved the contradiction of using the same water source for both agricultural irrigation and fish breeding. all reservoirs and ponds retain adequate water level for fish breeding, even during dry spells.

technicians from departments concerned in the city help communes and production teams make full use of water resources. different species of fish are now raised in different water strata and advanced fish breeding methods are popularized to ensure high yield.

PAINTING EXHIBITION

Workers' Painting Exhibition in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 11, 1975)

a workers' painting exhibition is drawing enthusiastic visitors after it opened here on july 1.

on display are over 300 posters, new year pictures, gouache, traditional chinese and oil paintings by amateur worker artists in the inner mongolian autonomous region.

with the encouragement of the party and administrative leadership, amateur fine art groups have been set up in many of the region's factories. the workers learn from professional painters and work hard to raise the ideological and artistic levels of their painting so as to achieve the unity of revolutionary political content and the best possible artistic form.

a salient feature of the paintings on display are the manifestation of political zeal and their militant style.

the poster "study revolutionary theory, promote steel production" vividly portrays the revolutionary vigour of the steel makers who conscientiously study marxist theory and are determined to produce more and better steel for the revolution. the picture is so vivid that visitors feel they are led to a steel plant.

the traditional chinese painting "study at night" and the new year picture "study well theory of dictatorship of the proletariat" reflect, from different angles, how hard the workers study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and work militantly for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

depicting their own work and life, the amateur artists praise socialist innovations and present magnificent scenes of socialist revolution and construction.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Taiwan Province Compatriots from Japan and Switzerland Arrive in Peking for Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

twentyfive physical culture workers and competitors of taiwan province origin residing in japan led by huang wen-chin arrived here by air this evening to take part in the third national games of the people's republic of china.

they were greeted at the airport by tsai hsiao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the preparatory committee for the third national games, leading member of the preparatory office for the sports delegation of taiwan province to the third national games and himself a taiwan province compatriot; chao cheng-hung, deputy secretary-general of the preparatory committee for the third national games; li wei, leader of the sports delegation of the chinese people's liberation army; wang fu-yung, deputy leader of the peking sports delegation; and leading members of sections concerned under the preparatory office for the sports delegation of taiwan province; as well as physical culture workers and competitors of taiwan province origin from various parts of the motherland now training in peking.

upon their arrival at the hostel from the airport, the physical culture workers and competitors of taiwan province origin from japan were given a warm welcome by more fellow physical culture workers and competitors of taiwan province origin from various parts of the motherland now training in peking.

three sportsmen of taiwan province origin residing in switzerland arrived in peking on august 10 and 11 for participating in the third national games. they were greeted at the airport by leading members of sections concerned under the preparatory office for the sports delegation of taiwan province.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

chou po-ping, new chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the democratic people's republic of algeria, left here for his post today.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Burmese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, and his party.

burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun attended the meeting.

members of the burmese foreign minister's party attending the meeting were u. saw hlaing, chief of the political division of the foreign ministry, and daw than han and u tin win.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry cheng jui-sheng and liu hua.

Burmese Foreign Minister Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

present at the banquet were burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

foreign minister u hla phone said in his toast: "my current visit to china has naturally enabled me to establish friendly contacts with chinese friends and exchange views on questions of common interest.

"i sincerely wish that this exchange of views is conducive to a better mutual understanding and strengthening the traditional ties of friendship between our two countries."

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said in his toast: foreign minister u hla phone has achieved complete success on his visit. our two sides had a friendly exchange of views on further development of the good neighbourly relations between our two countries and other questions of common interest, and promoted our mutual understanding and friendship.

"i am convinced," he added, "that china and burma will further promote friendly exchanges and interflow, and the friendly relations between our two countries will be constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. our two peoples will remain friendly to each other for generations to come."

this afternoon, foreign minister u hla phone and his party paid a visit to the palace museum and the exhibition on archeological finds.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy in peking, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy yesterday for the visit to china of the ethiopian provisional military government civil aviation delegation led by director general girmaw engdayehu and the ethiopian national football team delegation led by shimeless metaferia with seyfu febede as the team leader.

among the guests were liu tsun-hsin and shen tu, director general and deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and lu ting, leading member of the chinese football association.

CHINA AND EUROPE

European Parliament Vice President and His Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

cornelis berkhouwer, vice-president of the european parliament of the european economic community, and his wife wound up their visit to china and left here by air this evening.

present at the airport to see them off were deputy secretary-general ma chia-chun of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and diplomatic envoys to china and diplomatic officials of member countries of the european economic community.

while in china, cornelis berkhouwer and his wife visited factories and a people's commune and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking and shenyang.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

a chinese friendship visiting group left here by train today for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the delegation is li chien-chen, member of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leaders are lo fan-chun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow city committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and ma fu, member of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and director of the foreign affairs office under the provincial revolutionary committee.

they were seen off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, secretary of the kwangtung provincial party committee, and li chuan-chung, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and han chi hun, first secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Shooting Team Leaves Peking for Asian Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

a chinese shooting team led by chien chin-fu left here today to take part in the third asian shooting championships in malaysia and then it will pay a friendly visit to singapore.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Revolutionary Economists League Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

the mexican delegation of the league of revolutionary economists led by m.a. carlos bermudes limon, president of the league, left here yesterday for visits to other parts of china.

hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted the delegation separately while it was in peking. it also visited factories and people's communes and toured places of historical interest.

the delegation arrived here on august 6.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Aug. 10, 1975)

president samora machel of mozambique received chinese ambassador lin chung in the presidential residence here on the morning of august 8 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Scientific Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

the pakistan scientific delegation led by z.a. hashmi, chairman of the pakistan science foundation, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air for home yesterday.

while in china, the delegation visited factories, rural people's communes and scientific research institutes in peking, shanghai, soochow, nanking, shenyang, harbin and taching. the delegation had academic discussions with chinese scientific workers.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Philippine Water Polo Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met here this afternoon all members of the philippine water polo team led by brigadier-general samuel o. sarmiento and benjamin s. manas and they photographed together.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping had a friendly conversation with brigadier-general samuel o. sarmiento and benjamin s. manas.

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and li ching-chuan, leading member of the commission.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Senegalese Women's Basketball Team's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

senegalese ambassador to china, aly dioum, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the senegalese national women's basketball team led by awa dia.

among the guests at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned tien wen-hui and mou tso-yun, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

hamady tidiani koreissi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the malian embassy here, and almamy youssouf ly, charge d'affaires a.i. of the mauritanian embassy here, attended.

awa dia and mou tso-yun proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the senegalese team will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Seychelles Islands People's United Party Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

the seychelles islands people's united party delegation led by francis albert rene, chairman of the party and minister of works and land development of the coalition government, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday evening.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in peking, the delegation visited factories, a people's commune and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND SYRIA

"Chinese Pavilion Day" Marked at Damascus International Fair

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 12, 1975)

chinese ambassador to syria tsao ke-chiang and head of the chinese pavilion at the 22nd damascus international fair wang chang yesterday gave a reception at the chinese pavilion to mark the chinese pavilion day.

among the more than 600 guests were syrian minister of economy and foreign trade mohammed al imadi, general director of the damascus international fair nazem hafez, high-ranking syrian officials and officers as well as friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys, heads of other pavilions, and leading members of palestine guerrilla organizations and mass organizations were present.

in the company of ambassador tsao ke-chiang, minister imadi visited the chinese pavilion.

before the opening of the fair, imadi received head of the chinese pavilion wang chang and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Visit to China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 12, 1975)

an economic delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam left here today for a friendship visit to china.

the delegation is led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government.

it was seen off at the airport by nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; nguyen huu mai, vice-chairman of the state planning commission; nguyen chan, minister of power and coal; phan my, director of the secretariat of the premier's office; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; nguyen van dao and nguyen chanh, vice-ministers of foreign trade.

chiu li-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the d.r.v.n. was also present.

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, with ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, as deputy leader, arrived here by special plane at noon today for an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

today, peking airport flew the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china. the distinguished vietnamese guests were greeted at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs;

han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade.

present at the airport were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese People's Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 12, 1975)

zambian president kenneth d. kaunda, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its president chen hsi-yu in the state house yesterday evening.

present on the occasion were bitweel kuwani, governor, k.h. nkwabilo, deputy governor, and bvulani, general manager of the bank of zambia.

tang yung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy was also present.

the chinese delegation arrived here on august 8 for a friendly visit to zambia at the invitation of the bank of zambia.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Peking Grand Banquet Celebrates Successful
Closing of Friendship Invitational Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening in celebration of the successfull closing of the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

present were chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and wu teh. prior to the banquet, the chinese leaders met with more than 300 foreign friends who participated in the invitational meet, and were photographed together.

a prolonged enthusiastic applause greeted the chinese leaders and the delegation leaders, representatives and observer from the participating countries and region as they entered the banquet hall.

on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, wu teh made a speech at the banquet. he extended warm congratulations to the friends from various countries and region who took part in the meet.

wu teh said: "the participants in this invitational meet are all from developing countries. we had the same experience in the past, and are confronted with common fighting tasks today. in our struggle to oppose foreign aggression and intervention, to defend state sovereignty, uphold national independence and develop national economy and culture, we have always supported and helped each other, thereby forging ties of profound friendship. the success of this friendship invitational meet will not only help the advancement of swimming in the developing countries, but what is more, it constitutes a positive contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of these countries."

he pointed out: "china is a developing socialist country. the chinese people and sportsmen highly treasure their friendship with their counterparts in other developing countries. the amicable feelings expressed by our friends, and the fine sportsmanship they displayed during the invitational meet, have deeply impressed the chinese people. in the future, we shall strive to make further contributions to the continuous enhancement of friendship and unity among us, so that the seeds of friendship sown here in peking may eventually bring forth colourful blossoms and bear rich fruit.

in conclusion, wu teh asked the friends to convey to the people and sportsmen of their countries the cordial regards and best wishes of the chinese people and sportsmen when they returned home.

on behalf of all the friends participating in the invitational meet, dod doda, head of the albanian swimming delegation, and mustafa abu shahla, head of the swimming delegation of the palestine liberation organization, spoke at the banquet.

dod doda said: "the international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet held in peking just now, once again demonstrates the international solidarity between the swimmers of the twenty-three participating countries and those of china. it is beneficial to the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples. the invitational meet has now successfully concluded. it has indeed been a splendid gathering of friendship wherein the various teams have willingly shared experience with one another and helped one another."

he condemned the reactionary stand taken by certain persons in the fina on the question of restoring to the people's republic of china its legitimate rights in the fina. he condemned them for exerting pressure on various countries in an effort to forbid their participation in the invitational meet organized in the people's republic of china.

mustafa abu shahla said: "we have come together here after breaking through all sorts of imperialist barriers which cut off the exchanges among the peoples of developing countries, first and foremost in the field of sports. this shows the common aspirations of the peoples for unity in struggle. this magnificent sport meet and the spirit of friendship it has displayed testify to the growing unity of the people of the third world countries." he condemned the stubborn stand taken by certain bureau members of the international amateur swimming federation.

their speeches drew round after round of applause.

the friends from various countries chatted cordially and drank many toasts to the complete success of the friendship invitational meet and to the constant consolidation and development of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the developing countries. in the course of the banquet, the tunes "friendship spreads all over the world", "unity and friendship march" and "sprotsmen's march" were played. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship from the beginning to the end.

present at the banquet were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission;

ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; li ching-chuan, chairman of the organizing committee of the meet; and leading members of departments concerned, yu sang, hsu yun-pei, tseng shao-tung and chai tse-min.

present were diplomatic envoys of the countries participating in the meet to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

Swimmers at Peking Meet Can Be A Force to Reckon With

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1975)

"swimmers from developing countries could be a force to reckon with."

burmese swimmer nanda kyaw zwar said this at the opening ceremony of the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet on behalf of all the swimmers and divers.

the good results achieved in the eight-day friendship invitational meet fully testified to this. facts proved that swimming in the developing countries is very promising.

more than 200 swimmers and divers from more than 20 countries and one region took part in the 29 men's and women's swimming events and three diving events. they showed fine sportsmanship, improved standards and achieved good results.

one asian games record was improved. swimmers from eleven countries bettered 68 national records of their own countries. swimmers and divers from 14 countries and one region won medals for finishing among the first eight. most participants improved their personal best efforts.

these results are a vivid proof that in the developing countries which have achieved independence politically, swimming is flourishing and developing vigorously.

most developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and europe have an abundance of natural facilities for swimming and long coast lines. but water sports in these countries had been severely hampered and remained under developed due to long years of cruel exploitation and oppression by imperialism and colonialism. it was after these countries achieved

independence that they set up swimming associations, trained coaches and appropriated funds for building outdoor and indoor swimming pools. as a result, swimming developed and standards improved steadily. an african friend noted: "what africa has achieved cannot be measured by stop watches. the fact that so many african countries are entered in the peking friendship invitational meet is itself a big achievement. in the past, even when there were swimming pools in our countries, we africans were forbidden to swim in them. now, as masters of our countries, we must also become masters of the swimming arena."

another deep impression the invitational meet made was the display of sportsmanship. the albanian and pakistan swimmers had several joint practice sessions. one pakistan friend said: "people in the past tended to guard their techniques as secrets. but now we share them as our common assets." before the meet opened, coaches and swimmers from different continents and speaking different languages got together to discuss ways to improve standards and exchange experience in the spirit of mutual help. in the course of competition, they encouraged one another, rejoiced at every good result their comrades-in-arms achieved. this fully reflected their eager desire to promote friendship and unity and make common progress.

observers noted the fine qualities of the swimmers, their determination to surmount difficulties and their eager desire to learn. they pitched into hard training as soon as they arrived in peking, showing admirable capacity for hard work. they went all out in contest, living up to their motto "we shall remain modest in success and we shall not feel discouraged in defeat." as one of them aptly said: "we have not come for cups. we have come to learn so as to promote swimming in the third world." such qualities will surely help accelerate the advancement of swimming in the developing countries.

the swimmers and divers showed diverse technical styles like hundred flowers blossom. a salient feature of the swimmers from singapore and malaysia, both strong contenders, was their clear-cut arm strokes at high frequency. china's 16-year-old li kung-cheng won the men's platform diving and showed new progress since his gold medal performance at the teheran asian games last year. his piked three-and-a-half front somersaults was marked by good take-off, fast tumbling during the flight and a perfect entry into the water. it earned him 77.43 points. divers from syria, thailand and singapore also reached a new level and drew favourable comment.

a galaxy of swimmers in their early teens distinguished themselves at the invitational meet, the youngest being ten years old. at 11, singapore's

junie sng poh leng won the women's 400 metres freestyle in four minutes 46.98 seconds. this improved the asian games record of four minutes 48.73 seconds by fusae nakamura of japan at teheran last year. junie sng poh leng showed powerful and smooth strokes and her latent potential was not yet fully tapped.

afane zaza of algeria, anita chan of burma and renuka ranasinghe of sri lanka are all 14 years old and holders of their national records. they achieved good results, including new national record performances, at the invitational meet.

these are a few examples of the emerging swimmers who signify a promising future for swimming in the developing countries.

in the words of woon sui kut, head of the singapore delegation: "swimming has a great future in the developing countries excl."

Delegation Leaders and Representatives to Peking Invitational Meet Write Letters to International Amateur Swimming Federation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

delegation leaders and representatives of 19 countries and region which participated in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet have jointly written a letter to the president of the bureau of the international amateur swimming federation (f.i.n.a.), strongly demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seat in the f.i.n.a. and the expulsion of the chiang clique therefrom.

the countries and region are: albania, algeria, burma, the congo, iraq, malaysia, morocco, pakistan, palestine, the philippines, singapore, somalia, sri lanka, the sudan, syria, tanzania, thailand, tunisia and zaire.

the letter pointed out that "f.i.n.a. cannot continue to violate its constitution by having two members from one country", and that "we cannot see any reason for f.i.n.a. to continue ignoring the people's republic of china, a country populated by about 800 million people".

quoting in full the resolution of the united nations general assembly at its 26th session on the

restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique, the letter demanded the expulsion of the chiang clique from f.i.n.a.

in another letter to the president of the bureau of f.i.n.a. by 15 f.i.n.a. member countries which participated in the peking invitational meet, it was pointed out that their participation "is motivated by a strong desire to develop swimming in our regions and promote friendship among the countries represented."

the letter stressed that "since the people's republic of china has regained her rightful seat in the united nations so that the swimming association of the people's republic of china became the national organization governing swimming, diving, water polo, and synchronized swimming including the province of taiwan. your continued recognition and retention of taiwan in the f.i.n.a. is, therefore, violative of the provisions of the f.i.n.a. constitution."

lastly, the letter demanded amendment of rule 53 of the f.i.n.a. constitution banning competitions between members and non-members "as it is no longer in keeping with current world situation in the field of swimming."

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* NATIONAL *
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CONFUCIANIST CAPITULATIONISM

Confucianist Capitulationism and Traitor Lin Piao

by

An Miao (岸苗)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 12, 1975)

In Chinese history, the struggle between patriotism and capitulationism is an important part of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. Mencius, the second-rate "sage" of the Confucian school, advocated that "the small states should imitate the large ones." This is simon-pure capitulationism. In the first part of the "collected sayings from the Four Books" compiled by Lin Piao and company, this fallacy of Mencius' has been respectfully copied. In the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the serious summation of the historical experience of the struggle between patriotism and national betrayal in history and further criticize such reactionary fallacies advocated by Lin Piao, a follower of Confucius and Mencius, is of tremendous significance to upholding proletarian patriotism and internationalism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Capitulationist Philosophy Advocated by Mencius Is a Vain Attempt To Restore the Slavery System

In the Chou Dynasty based on the slavery system, the supreme head of the slave owners was called the Son of Heaven. Under him there were big and small principalities divided into the grades of duchy, marquisate, earldom, viscountcy, barony and vassalage. The armed forces of the feudal states at different grades were strictly stipulated: "Three armies for a big state, two armies for a secondary state and one army for a small state." ("Hsi Kuan Szu Ma" in Book of Rites) At that time, the so-called big and small states were mainly determined by the "titles" of higher or low social ranks, and not merely by the size of the state or population. Coming to the period of the

Warring States in which Mencius lived, this set of the superstructure called the slavery system had disintegrated. The political power of the newly emerging landlord class had been set up in succession in quite a number of feudal states. The struggle between restoration and counter-restoration was very acute. After the defeat of the decadent states based on the slavery system by the feudal states based on political reform, incidents involving "rebellion against authority" and "regicide" happened again and again. The whole society was marked by sharp and drastic changes.

Confronted by this situation, Mencius carried on Confucius' reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." He stubbornly called for restoring the slavery system already out of date, and in the inter-relations between the feudal states, he cast forth the capitulationist fallacy that "the small states should imitate the large ones." He advertised that the big states were one grade higher than the small ones, and that it was an unalterable principle and matter of course for the big states to bully the small ones, the strong army to dominate the weak one, the higher level to suppress the lower one, and the many to resort to violence against the few. The small and the weak could only bow and capit to the oppression of the reactionary decadent forces and ought not offer resistance. By following this practice a number of years, "all under heaven will ascribe perfect virtue to him."

Mencius vigorously advocated reactionary fallacies of this kind solely because he vainly attempted to use the "rectification of names" to uphold the set of ranks and orders prescribed in the Book of Rites and to hit at the forces of the newly emerging landlord class. He again and again clamored, "Imperial correction is but another word for rectifying." ("Chin Hsin Part II" in Works of Mencius) He also said, "Correction is when the supreme authority punishes its subjects by force of arms. Hostile states do not correct one another." (Ibid.) He permitted only the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline to have authority to make military decisions, to practice rule by violence, and to carry out reactionary war for the suppression of the newly emerging forces. Only the Son of Heaven could attack the vassals, and only the big states could attack the small ones. The vassal states of the same rank could not go to war for the correction of each other. "Rebellion against authority," "regicide" and resistance against big states by small ones were all traitorous actions that could never be permitted. It can be seen from this that his criminal aim was to preserve the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the political power of the slavery system, to sabotage the war of annexation carried out by the newly emerging landlord class for realizing feudal unification, and to restore the reactionary dictatorship of the slave-owner class.

For the sake of defending his own capitulationist fallacies, Mencius had concocted many reactionary points of argument:

First, "a small state cannot contend with a big one." Mencius said, "It is certain that a small country cannot contend with a great, that the few cannot contend with the many, and that the weak cannot contend with the strong." This uses metaphysics to demonstrate that a small state cannot contend with a big one, a weak army cannot contend with a strong one, and a country with a small population cannot contend with a country with a big population.

First, provided the "rule of law" was enforced, a small state also could be rich and strong. If the teachings of Confucius and Mencius were followed, no matter how big the state might be, it was also doomed. Han Fei said, "With the law of government clearly understood, a state though small can be rich. With reward and punishment respected and honored, a state with a small population can be strong. If reward and punishment are made without restraints, a state though big can be weak in military strength because the territory is not its territory and the people are not its people." ("Covering Up Evil Practices" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) Han Fei saw that because the Ch'in State firmly adhered to the Legalist line, its soldiers were brave and good at fighting and consequently could fight against a great many with a few. "With everybody giving no thought to personal safety, it is possible to pit one against ten, ten against a hundred, a hundred against a thousand, a thousand against ten thousand, and conquer the empire with ten thousand men." ("First Audience in Ch'in" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei)

Second, by not standing in awe of the mandate of heaven and drawing help from the strength of the people, it was possible for "a small state to contend with a big one." Based on his experience in conducting political reform in the Ch'in State, Shang Yang, a contemporary of Mencius, pointed out that provided one was good at concentrating the strength of the people to intensify preparations for war, a small state also could triumph over a big state. Starting from the idea that human will could over-power natural forces, Hsün K'uang sharply repudiated the Confucianist view of "heavenly mandate" and paid greater attention to the role of manpower. He was of the opinion that "those with the support of the people could not be described as weak....for when put to proper use, the people have no fear of violence."

Third, the theory that "small states should emulate big ones" was a theory that led to the loss of territory and chaos in government. Han Fei strongly denounced Mencius saying, "Should a small state serve a big one and a weak army stand in awe of a strong army, the small state would yield to the demand of the big state and the weak army would submit to the terms imposed by the strong army." ("Eight Scoundrels" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) Anyone who advocated this theory was a traitor. The enforcement of this line "will lead to the loss of territory and chaos in government before any advantage is apparent." ("Five Vermin" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) Could there be any advantage to the loss of territory and chaos in government?

Although these political and military views of the Legalist school were naive and had their limitations, it should be said that they were rare and commendable at that time. The Legalists of later days had carried on this progressive tradition. They called for "recruiting volunteers to counter violence" from foreign aggression and were opposed to Confucianist capitulationism and national betrayal. Their views on the big and the small, the strong and the weak, embodied some dialectical factors.

As the Marxists see it, the question lies not in whether the country is big or small, but in whether or not the line is correct. The revolutionary new things are always small and weak at the beginning, but they are rich in vitality and can grow from the small to the big and from

Second, "the mandate of heaven cannot be disobeyed." Mencius nonsensically said that the bullying of small states by big ones and the carving up of weak states by strong ones were dictated by the mandate of heaven, and only those that conformed to the heavenly mandate could survive. The small states that resisted the big ones would be doomed. He used this reactionary view of "heavenly mandate" to intimidate the revolutionary people and the newly emerging landlord class into not rebelling against the old system but docilely forbearing the oppression of the decadent states based on the slavery system.

Third, "there is no need to get troubled about having no sovereign." Once, Duke Wen of Teng asked him what should be done since Teng was a small state, and although it had done everything to serve the big states, it was still difficult to avoid suffering from them. Mencius brought forth the tablet of an "ancient king" and answered: The enemy was first served with the best skins and silks. If he still persisted in making incursion, he was then presented with the best dogs and horses, and pearls and gems. If that still didn't work, he was then given the territory without putting up a fight. Why should the people be troubled about having no sovereign? Was not the newly arrived master also the sovereign just the same? ("Liang Hui Wang Part II" in Works of Mencius) This was entirely the repulsive look of a lackey and the preposterous theme that oppression was justified and capitulation was honorable.

Why did Mencius sometimes also talk about "a big state serving a small one"? He said, "But it requires a perfectly virtuous prince to be able, with a great country, to serve a small one--as, for instance, T'ang served Ko and King Wen served the K'un barbarians." ("Liang Hui Wang Part II" in Works of Mencius) Ko was a small state, and its sovereign, Count of Ko, had no faith in the mandate of heaven. T'ang sent men to query him: "Why don't you offer sacrifices to spirits and gods?" The reply was, "We have no cattle for use as sacrifices!" T'ang thereupon sent him cattle. But the Count of Ko still refused to offer sacrifices claiming that he had no cereals for use as sacrifices. T'ang again hypocritically sent men to "help" him till the fields. Seeing that the Count of Ko still refused to comply with his request, T'ang sent troops to attack and destroy the Ko State." ("T'eng Wen Kung Part II" in Works of Mencius) It is very clear that what Mencius called "a big state serving a small one" meant that in order to make you stand in awe of the mandate of heaven and worship spirits and gods, the big state should pretend to be modest, respectful and polite, and make use of the name of "helping" and "protecting" the small states to practice in fact the oppression of those below them and the annexation of the small states. This and the reactionary philosophy that "small states should imitate big ones" were complementary to each other, and the two came from the same reactionary ideological system for serving the restoration of the "benevolent government" and "enlightened rule" of the slavery system.

The Legalists representing the newly emerging landlord class of that period had taken steps to criticize Mencius' reactionary fallacies. They advocated enriching the state of the landlord class and increasing the militay strength of the landlord class by means of farming and war. They firmly resisted oppression from big states and were opposed to capitulation to the decadent forces. They put forward:

the weak to the strong. On the other hand, although all reactionary and decadent old things are strong in appearance, they are bound to head from the big to the small, from the strong to the weak and finally to their doom. "Only the emerging and developing things are invincible." Chairman Mao profoundly points out that so long as the people of a small country dare to wage struggle and take up their weapons and adhere to a correct line, they surely can defeat aggression from a big country, for "the ability of a weak country to defeat a strong country and a small country to defeat a big country" "is a historical law." The Confucian school has completely run counter to this historical law. Starting from metaphysics, they view the big and the small, the strong and the weak from their static, isolated and outward appearance, advocate capitulation to the reactionary decadent forces and docilely lead the life of lackeys under the imposing power of the big country. This is an out-and-out reactionary theory of capitulationism.

The Confucian Scholars of All Ages Are Imbued with the Same Spirit Through Publicizing Mencius' Capitulationism

Tso Chüan says, "It is out of faith that the small serve the big. It is out of benevolence that the big protect the small." ("7th Year of Duke Ai" in Tso Chüan) Here, the submission of the small state to the big state is openly described as observance of "faith" and the enslavement of the small state by the big state as the practice of "benevolent government." The Six Tactics also says, "By sending lavish gifts to the sovereign of the big state and speaking sweet words to the scholars of neighboring countries, it is possible to win the friendship of the big state and the assistance of neighboring countries. ("The Tactic of the Leopard: Shao Chung" in Six Tactics) This openly advocates paying audience to the sovereign of the big state, working in collusion with people of power and influence in neighboring countries, humiliatingly paying tributes to the former, and begging the latter for favorable comments.

After the Legalist Ch'in Shih Huang unified the six states, he universally superseded the title conferment system with the system of prefectures and counties, and the question of "small states imitating the big ones" among feudal states gradually became a thing of the past. However, Mencius' reactionary philosophy of "small states imitating big ones" had not become extinct afterward. The restoration forces of the slave owners and the diehards of the big landlord class represented by the Confucian school practiced appeasement and concession toward oppression by aggressive forces from abroad through "seeking peace by means of lavish gifts." For the sake of practicing regression and secession, they often worked in collusion with the aggressive forces from abroad. They looked upon the invading military and political power as the "big state" or "powerful country," and in the face of its plunder, harassment and attack, they obeyed orders with heads bent "like the small vassals serving the big state without daring to disobey." (See Ts'ai Shang-hsiang's "Verification of the Biography of Wang Ching-kung in Chronological Order," Vol. XVIII) They had not the least national integrity.

That Confucius of the Han Dynasty called Tung Chung-shu--whom Lin Piao called on everybody to learn from--openly opposed the war waged by

Emperor Wu of Han to resist and attack the intrusions and harassments of the Hun slave owners. He clamored that the intruders "could only be persuaded with high profits to form an alliance before God." ("Biography of the Huns" in History of Han) For the sake of "enabling Tsin to win over the empire," the long notorious son-emperor Shih Ching-t'ang had the reactionary chieftain of K'itan "treated like his father." (Tzu-chih T'ung-chien, Vol. 280) He ceded territories to the K'itan aristocracy and sent every year a huge quantity of gold, silver and treasures in the form of tributes. He also described this brazen-faced act of national betrayal as "attaching importance to faith and justice." He said that "as the K'itan had rescued me in the past, I am now repaying them with faith." (Tzu-chih T'ung-chien, Vol. 282) Szu-ma Kuang, the diehard of the big landlord class who opposed Wang An-shih's political reforms, openly called for "ceding land" to the intruding aristocracy of Hsihsia. He said, "There are tens of thousands of li of land in our country. If we are reluctant to part with this small piece of land, should the people of Hsihsia drive deeper out of resentment, armies will be destroyed and generals will be killed, and the war will be a long-drawn one....Therefore, it is better to give them the land today." (Szu-ma Kuang's "Notes on Hsihsia") Up against the reactionary ruler of Chin who had intruded into and harassed the Central Plains, the Chinese traitor Ch'in K'uei clamored for "treating the enemy with sincerity," and described the humiliating quest for peace as "the filial piety of the sovereign." ("Biography of Ch'in K'uei" in History of Sung) This was really a most wonderful confession. Actually, the Confucianist "loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and righteousness" are for treating a thief as one's father and seeking after glory by selling oneself to the enemy. This Confucianist capitulationist line has not only brought enormous disasters to the Chinese people but also seriously ran counter to the common interests and hopes of the people of all nationalities in the Chinese nation and played the role of impeding the development of productive forces and social progress.

In modern times, the "imitation of big states by small ones" advocated by the Confucian school gave manifestation to capitulation to oppression and aggression from foreign capitalist empires and the naked doctrine of national betrayal. It was characterized by closely linking up the worship of Confucius and the reading of Confucian classics with the worship of foreigners and national betrayal. The Chinese comprador and landlord classes in the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society had been scared out of their wits by the modern rifles, big guns and warships of imperialism. They were willing to play the role of lackeys by ceding territories, paying indemnities, signing unequal treaties, and working in collusion with imperialism to suppress the Chinese revolution.

In 1862 when the peasant insurgent forces of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo attacked Shanghai, the reactionary Manchu Government banded together with the British and French forces and the Ward's Rifle Detachment of the United States to suppress the revolutionary armed forces of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. To humor his foreign masters, the notorious traitor Yüan Shih-k'ai did not hesitate to frantically massacre the Boxers in Shantung. The comprador Chang Chih-tung was so brazen-faced as to declare openly, "Even if China were dismembered by the various powers, there would still be a miniature imperial court and I would still be a high-ranking minister there." ("I Chiao

Ts'ung P'ien") He had not the least savor of a Chinese! He sold out the interests of the country and the nation so that when a counter-revolutionary "miniature imperial court" was set up under the sabers of the capitalist empires, he could still be a high-ranking minister at this "miniature imperial court" to help the aggressors massacre the Chinese people. Confronted by aggression from Japanese imperialism, the lone man and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek openly clamored that "in order to expel foreign aggression it is first necessary to maintain internal security." Actually, this meant "maintaining internal security for the foreigners," the need to practice national betrayal in order to oppose communism, and pushing the counter-revolutionary policy of three-in-one combination of "opposition to communism, dictatorship and national betrayal."

The Advocacy of Mencius' Capitulationism by Lin Piao Is a Vain Attempt To Restore Capitalism

From the garbage pile of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, Lin Piao picked out the trash that "small states should imitate the big ones" and looked upon it as the most precious treasure. In his mind the "big states" referred to the two leading powers of the United States and the Soviet Union, first of all Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. What he wanted to imitate was precisely this super "big state" of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. He thus translated the theory of national betrayal into the act of national betrayal.

Lin Piao was a black sheep of the nation who prostrated himself before Soviet revisionism. After the Soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped and seized leadership in the CPSU and the state, it practiced fascist dictatorship at home, stepped up aggression and expansion abroad, and frenziedly took the anti-China stand. Our Party stood firm on the Marxist-Leninist principle and had waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Lin Piao, however, stood on the side of Soviet revisionism, and actually slandered us of "denouncing to the excess" and "going beyond the limit" against Khrushchev. He wanted us to abandon the anti-revisionist struggle and follow the baton of Soviet revisionism. Before and after the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique showed all kinds of obsequiousness toward Soviet revisionism. Soviet revisionism also worked in close coordination by stepping up its anti-China activities to back up and encourage Lin Piao. In the spring of 1971, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique secretly concocted the "Outline of Project '571'" and had more systematically mapped out a line of national betrayal to annotate his "small states imitating the big ones." The Lin Piao anti-Party clique looked upon the support from Soviet revisionism as a "basic condition" for launching the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. He even openly and brazen-facedly declared that he intended to "make use of Soviet strength to pin down all other forces at home and abroad." It is very clear that his criminal aim was to make a vain attempt to usher the wolf into the house, and draw help from the Soviet revisionist "nuclear protective umbrella" to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and massacre the Chinese people, so as to turn socialist China into a colony of social-imperialism with himself serving as "son emperor."

Lin Piao advocated that "aggression is justified." In 1960, when Soviet revisionism recalled its experts, tore up contracts and went all out to exert pressure on China, Lin Piao insinuatingly said, "The Boxers practiced wanton killing, attacked others' embassies, burned down others' houses and murdered foreigners. As a result, this brought the allied forces of eight powers to China!" This is the logic of imperialism and its lackeys. The practice of aggression by imperialism was dictated by the law of necessity of monopoly capital. How could it be described as having been touched off by the struggle of the I Ho T'uan? Was it after all imperialism that came to the land of China to run wild and practice murder and arson? Or was it the I Ho T'uan that went to other countries to practice "wanton murder"? This remark made by Lin Piao was for creating public opinion for the social-imperialist plot of aggression and subversion. Confronted by the military threats made by Soviet revisionism against China, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique actually called black white in this way. This served precisely to bare their renegade features! As Lin Piao and company saw it, the territory of the motherland and the sovereignty of the nation could all be ignored. To "subdue one's self and return to propriety" or to restore capitalism meant everything, and "of all things, this is most important." Lin Piao resisted Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," in a vain attempt to open the door to admit the thief. He replayed the old tune that "the war of resistance will inevitably lead to national doom" sung by Wang Ching-wei and his ilk. He played up the horror of war, disseminated the defeatist sentiment, and dreamed of making the Chinese people lay down their arms and fall on their knees to the aggressors. And so on and so forth. All this is the philosophy of a Chinese traitor.

The "nuclear protective umbrella" was an important spiritual prop for Lin Piao and was also the soul of his theory that "small states should imitate the big ones." Like the reactionary Confucianists in history, he was a fetishist of weapon. Starting from his idealist conception of history, he was extremely hostile to the people. In his eyes, the whole world revolved around the nuclear weapon. He nonsensically said that "modern warfare is conducted by pressing the button" and "we cannot depend on the infantry but have to rely on their air force, atomic weapons and missiles." He made the nuclear weapon sound so wonderful that he worshipped and kowtowed to the "nuclear protective umbrella" of the super-powers. He vainly dreamed of wielding the atomic bomb of the foreign lord to boost the morale of his handful of sworn confederates and to intimidate the Chinese people into submission without putting up resistance in the face of the nuclear blackmail of social-imperialism.

Lin Piao's set of military thought built on the foundation of superstition in the "nuclear protective umbrella" is entirely opposed to Marxism. Chairman Mao had long ago pointed out, "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." Weapons are of course important in war, but only the people are the makers of history. The Chinese people have defeated Chiang Kai-shek's planes and tanks with millet plus the rifle. We are convinced that by adhering to Chairman Mao's military thought and military line, by relying on the people's war and at the same time by striving to realize the modernization of national

defense, we surely can smash the aggressive plots of imperialism and social-imperialism armed with nuclear teeth. We have always held that a few nuclear weapons can in no way change the objective law of class struggle or impede historical progress, nor can they rescue imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys from their doom. In the face of the revolutionary people who are united and persist in struggle, the "nuclear protective umbrella" is nothing more than a paper tiger. The ignominious end of this "super-spy" Lin Piao who betrayed the Party and the nation and crashed to his death in the sand-dune has mercilessly announced the bankruptcy of the "nuclear protective umbrella." This is also the negation and criticism of this philosophy of national betrayal--"the small states should imitate the big ones"--by history.

Historical Experience Shows That Foreign Policy Is the Continuation of Home Policy

The practice of capitulationism toward other countries by the Confucianists that represented the decadent forces was dictated by their pushing the line of secession and regression at home. The Legalists who represented the reformist forces were generally able to take a firm patriotic stand because they called for unification and progress. Lin Piao publicized Mencius' call on "the small states to imitate the big ones," went over completely to Soviet revisionism and leaped forth to contest strength with the proletariat. This was determined by his reactionary political program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his acting in coordination with the international reactionary forces. Because he wanted to practice revisionism in China, he was extremely isolated among the people. Awed by the strong might of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he felt that his own strength was inadequate and had necessarily to form an alliance with international revisionism. The great victory of the struggle waged by our Party to smash the plot of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to engineer a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat is a heavy blow to the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists as well as imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

The present international situation is one characterized by great disorder on the earth. The Third World which has risen in great vigor has become the main force of the revolution. The tendency of the Second World to throw off the domination and exploitation of the super-powers and in particular to oppose the domination and exploitation of social-imperialism is ever developing. "Flowers fall off do what one may" and Soviet revisionism and US imperialism are beset with crises and difficulties. Their contention is getting more violent with each passing day, and they are frenziedly engaged in armaments expansion and war preparations. In particular, with the new Tsar pursuing the expansionist policy everywhere and is full of ambition, this has added to the danger of war. So long as the people of the whole world unite to form the broadest united front, and dare to struggle and to win, they surely can smash the policy of aggression and policy of war of imperialism and social-imperialism. We must more properly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of diplomacy, and strive to run things well in China in an effort to make greater contributions to mankind.

China is a socialist country as well as a developing country and belongs to the Third World. We firmly stand for proletarian patriotism and internationalism. We own nuclear weapons entirely for defense. We will never be a super-power. We advocate the equality of all countries, big or small, and are firmly opposed to the hegemonism and power politics of the two super-powers of the Soviet Union and the United States. We always hold that the revolutionary struggle of the people in all countries must first rely on their own efforts on the basis of self-reliance, but at the same time there also cannot be any departure from the mutual assistance of international revolutionary forces. China's cause of revolution and construction has won the support and assistance of the people of different countries, and we firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the Third World and the people of all countries. We must penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's capitulationism and national betrayal, show boundless ardent love for the motherland, heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, guard against the aggressive and subversive plots of imperialism and social-imperialism, and fight heroically for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Popularize Five-Year Course of Education To Change the Outlook of the Mountain Areas

by

Bureau of Culture and Education of Yingshan County,
Hupeh Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 15, 1975)

Following the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, there has been vigorous development in work to popularize the five-year course of education in our county, with initial steps taken to change the backward appearance of the mountain area. At present, over 98 percent of the children at school age have been sent to school in the whole county.

Popularize the Five-Year Course of Education in the Course of Struggle

In the mass movement to popularize the five-year course of education, we have criticized four things and persevered in four things: severely criticized "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" and persevered in fully mobilizing and relying on the broad masses to carry out well the popularization of education; severely criticized the revisionist line in running school and persevered in properly running diverse kinds of schools and teaching classes; severely criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius preaching that "men are superior to women" and persevered in doing a good job in sending girls to school and consolidating such work; and severely criticized the sayings that "one should study in order to become an official" and that "it is unlucky to be a teacher" and persevered in bringing into play the two sources of initiative, namely teaching for the revolution and learning for the revolution, in realizing the popularization of the five-year course of education and in consolidating the fruits arising from the popularization of the five-year course of education in the course of struggle.

Our county is situated at the southern foot of the Ta-pieh Mountain. The mountain is extensive but sparsely populated, and the inhabitants scatter all over the place. Before liberation, very few of the forefathers of the poor and lower-middle peasants knew to read and write. After liberation, due to the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education, the ratio of school-age children going to school was comparatively low. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants have recovered their immeasurable powers in education and there has emerged a new phase in the popularization of the five-year course of education.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers and students through criticizing the revisionist line in running "standard" schools,

have consolidated the primary schools run by the brigades. Starting from the actual conditions in the mountain area, they have set up schools of all kinds and classes and groups of various kinds in the full-time primary schools. At present, the whole county has not only consolidated and developed 321 primary schools in brigades but also extended teaching centers to 192 places, and run 270 compound classes, 37 mobilized teaching classes, and 34 half-day classes, thus providing a chance for education to the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants who had been unable to attend the full-time schools due to physical and actual difficulties.

The Lishuchü commune is situated at the eastern foot of the main peak of the Ta-pieh Mountains. It stands over 1,000 meters above sea level, and the commune members separately live in 243 natural villages. It is a place where "the mountains are extensive with many isolated houses, and one has to go up or down slopes right outside the houses." Both the natural environment and economic conditions are very poor. In 1965, only 48 percent of school-age children went to school. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, because the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune listed the popularization of the five-year course of education as an important matter in their agenda, successively set up various kinds of study classes for popularization of education for more than 400 students, and made revolutionary mass criticism, they have overcome the erroneous tendency to think that "there is no time to grasp" the popularization of education, and changed the backward outlook caused by the slow rate of development in education in not too long a time. At present, 99.3 percent of the school-age children and 98.7 percent of the school-age girls have gone to school in the whole commune. Making use of the typical experience of the Lishuchü commune, the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of the county have rapidly whipped up a mass movement for popularizing the five-year course of education with the basic line of the Party as the key link.

At the time the school-attendance rate of the school-age children had been raised to 93 percent, the school-age children that had still not been sent to school were all girls. In light of this situation, the Party organization and revolutionary committee at all levels in the county organized the broad masses of cadres and the people to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "times have changed and today men and women are equal." They severely criticized the reactionary fallacy of Confucius and Lin Piao that "men are superior to women," mobilized the old women who had led a life of great bitterness and hatred to make accusations against the old society and talk about the bitterness of having no culture, thus heightening the awareness of the broad masses of cadres and commune members of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The cadres at various levels took the lead in sending their daughters to school, and the broad masses also enthusiastically sent their daughters to school. This brought the ratio of girls among the in-school children to 46 percent in the whole county.

However, for a period of time, we discovered that the fluctuation of pupils in Primary 4 and 5 was great. We went deep into the midst of the masses to investigate and analyze the causes of such fluctuation. There had appeared among the pupils and their parents some erroneous ideological

tendencies. They held that the acquirement of knowledge was useless, since "they still have to graze the cattle after they have gone to primary school." We therefore mobilized the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to severely criticize the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that one should "study in order to become an official" and that "it is useless to acquire learning." We hit out at the sabotage activities of the class enemies, wiped out the traces of the old society, and educated the parents to embrace the correct goal of sending their children to school for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus strengthening the persistence of the pupils in school in completing five years of schooling.

Active Participation of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Management of Schools

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the various communes, brigades and production teams throughout the county have universally set up poor and lower-middle peasants' school management organizations. Under the centralized leadership of the Party organization, the school management representatives lead the commune members and the masses to carry out vigorously the mass movement for popularizing the five-year course of education. For example, the poor peasants' management committee of the Hsichuangpan commune have in the past few years organized on more than 40 occasions study classes for the revolution in education, organized propaganda teams to publicize in various production teams Chairman Mao's thought on the revolution in education, publicized that the popularization of the five-year course of education is a major matter bearing on the emancipation of the peasants culturally and for giving impetus to the socialist revolution and constructtion, and made this known to every household and hit home into the hearts of the people. With the significance of the popularization of education known, the masses work in concert for realizing the popularization of education. When teachers are not available for running schools, the masses elect trustworthy people to work as they learn.

Under the leadership of the commune secretary, the poor and lower-middle peasants of No. 1 brigade had made use of their rest time during the Spring Festival to construct 17 new school buildings. In order to run well the brigade primary school, the poor and lower-middle peasants of No. 2 brigade went on foot to more than 150 li away to bring back timber. A poor-peasant woman commune member of No. 7 brigade called Chang Chün-ying lived at a remote part at the foot of the Heng Mountains. In order to enable more than ten pupils to go to a nearby school, she voluntarily vacated two houses for the school to set up an additional teaching center. Two days before school began in autumn last year, the leaders of the school management groups of various production teams presided over the meeting convened for production team cadres and pupils' parents to mobilize and organize the sending of pupils to school. On the day school began, the leaders of the school management groups of the various production teams organized the pupils of the whole production teams and brought them to the brigade primary school to participate in the opening ceremony.

Thus, the poor peasants management committee of the Hsichuangpan commune looked upon the popularization of the five year course of education as a major matter for the cultural emancipation of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They persevered in grasping it every year, every term, through to the end and carry out thoroughgoing and meticulous consolidation work. At present, this commune is in the course of popularizing a seven-year course of education on the basis of consolidating the results of the popularization of the five-year course of education.

Bring into Play the Teachers' Initiative in Running Schools

As regards whether or not the students can be consolidated after their coming to school, much work has to be done by the teachers. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a contingent of teachers who are loyal to the educational cause of the Party is growing up. They put their vigor upon the popularization of the five-year course of education and devote their hearts to the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the fall of every year, the primary school teachers survey and register the newborn babies in every team and household and keep three sets of records (registers of school-age children, pupils in school and graduates) as archives for popularizing the five-year course of education. These records are kept for a long period of time to facilitate the control of school-age children and the pupils in school. They constantly adopt the methods of keeping "three sets of accounts" (the blood and tear accounts of the parents of the children--poor and lower-middle peasants, the accounts of happy days after liberation and the accounts of the popularization of education) and holding family study classes. They pay home visits, carry out deep-going and meticulous ideological work, and allow not one child to stay out of school. In order to create conditions for the children to complete the five-year course of education, the school has also carried out "three kinds of reforms": reforming the stereotyped full-time schools into various forms with multiform study groups set up in full-time classes: changing from waiting for the parents to bring their children to the schools into actually going to the production teams and knocking at the doors to look for pupils "without getting tired of making invitations and feeling bored of searching"; reforming the text for teaching and compiling indigenous teaching material suitable to local conditions and bearing local characteristics. The teachers and students work while studying in the school. Last year, the practice of working while studying in the primary and secondary schools of the whole county netted an income of 400,000 yuan, thus lightening the burdens of the state, the collective and the masses in running schools.

For several years, there have emerged in the whole county a large number of model teachers in the popularization of the five-year course of education. They do not work for fame or gain, fear neither hardship nor fatigue, wholeheartedly run schools for the poor and lower-middle peasants with a mind bent on the educational cause of the Party, and have rendered contributions to the popularization of education in the mountain areas.

* * *

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Woman Doctor on Chinghai Grasslands

(NCNA-English Sining, Aug. 13, 1975)

Linmu, a mongolian woman barefoot doctor of karmu county in chinghai province, northwest china, is warmly praised by the local herdsmen, who affectionally call her "our good doctor". with a medical kit slung on her shoulder, she rides across mountains, rivers and grasslands on horseback, going her rounds through the year, rain or shine.

Linmu is a member of the chinese communist party. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people, linmu returned to the eriteng production brigade of the utumeren commune to work as a herdswoman when she graduated from a teachers' school in 1960. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, she was recommended by the mongolian poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the brigade to work as a barefoot doctor and has since served them heart and soul.

one bitter cold night, a commune member named hsienchi fell ill. hearing this, linmu immediately set out on horseback and arrived after midnight to find that the patient had a body temperature of 40 degrees centigrade. the case was diagnosed as pneumonia lobaris. disregarding the fatigue of travel, she started without a pause to give the patient injection and other treatment.

it was the busy lambing season and the herdsmen were about to move to another pasture, making it difficult for the patient to get continuous treatment and care. linmu decided to take the patient back to her home. when the patient's mother said apologetically "that will be really wonderful, but what trouble this would bring on you excl." linmu replied: "this is my duty as a barefoot doctor." with the help of another commune member, she put the patient on a camel and was home at daybreak. although she was very tired, linmu gave the patient another treatment and, nonstop, made tea and breakfast for the patient, who soon recovered and returned to work in high spirits.

an old herdsman palichiteh and his wife suffered from arthritis and other chronic diseases. they had difficulties in moving about. linmu went to see them twice a week and helped them fetch water and prepare meals. after two years of treatment, their conditions improved considerably.

travel in the vast pastoral areas is difficult and the herdsmen move their flocks from the winter to the summer grazing grounds every year. on such occasions,

linmu often leaves her elder child and her yurt to the care of a neighbour, while she herself, bringing her younger child along, makes regular rounds of the grazing grounds. one day, she was caught in a downpour on the way and was wet through. but she went on and travelled a week to reach the summer grazing grounds.

the third day after coming back from her rounds, she set out again for the mountains where she was needed.

tempering herself in the three great revolutionary movements, linmu has attained political maturity quickly. she is now deputy secretary of the production brigade party branch, deputy head of the brigade cooperative medical service and a member of the commune party committee. keeping chairman mao's teachings in mind, she retains the fine quality of the working people by taking part in collective productive labour regularly. some people said to her: "you have no need to do so much physical labour. just do your own job well and the brigade will give you subsidies." she replied: "no, this won't do. if i don't participate in collective productive labour, i would not be qualified as a barefoot doctor".

Central China Province Runs Schools for Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 14, 1975)

to raise the barefoot doctors' professional level and to consolidate and expand the rural cooperative medical service, the 127 counties and cities in central china's honan province have all set up vocational schools for barefoot doctors.

this new type school, like barefoot doctors, emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the teachers are chosen from doctors of county hospitals or commune clinics, experienced barefoot doctors and herbalists. the students are all selected from among rural barefoot doctors and are paid by the production brigades during their study. they not only study politics and medical science but take part in collective productive labour. they return to their brigades to continue to serve as barefoot doctors after a year's study. with a combined enrolment of 25,000 at present, the schools have graduated 21,000 in the past years.

in accordance with the requirements of commune peasants and the needs in rural medical and health work, the schools aim at bringing about quick results by

following the method of enlightenment and combining theory with practice while stressing practice. the courses are arranged on the basis of an investigation into the common and recurrent diseases and the kinds of medicinal herbs in the locality and folk and tested prescriptions. after studying the basic medical knowledge for a period, the students begin to learn how to diagnose, treat and prevent common diseases. after that they are organized on a tour of the rural areas to treat whatever ailments they come across under the guidance of their teachers. then, they return to school to take up a deeper study of theory. students trained in this way not only have theory but also clinical experience and know both modern and traditional chinese medicine. after a year's study, they are generally able to handle common and recurrent diseases and common acute abdominal trouble and give first-aid treatment.

student liang po-ying of a brigade in suiping county, met a patient suffering from belly ache after he returned home on vacation. he analyzed the case and diagnosed it as intestinal obstruction and had the patient sent promptly to the commune clinic. doctors of the clinic had a consultation and confirmed his diagnosis. a timely operation was undertaken.

nearly 800 barefoot doctors have graduated from the huangchuan county school, averaging two for each production brigade in the county. in addition to treating nearly a hundred common and recurrent diseases by traditional chinese or western medicines and handling acute abdominal trouble, they are able to do surgical operations, including the ligation of oviduct or spermiduct, herniorrhaphy and appendectomy.

when these barefoot doctors return to their villages, they are available any time of the day, be it rain or shine, rendering whole-hearted service to the commune members. they play a big role in the prevention and treatment of rural diseases and encourage the commune members to collect, prepare, grow and use medicinal herbs to consolidate the cooperative medical service. they are bringing a new situation in rural health and medical work.

BANK SAVINGS

Bank Savings Rise in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1975)

savings accounts in chinese cities and towns by the end of july showed a 7.6 percent increase over those at the end of last year. the percentage of increase in the provinces and autonomous regions of hupeh, kirin, hunan, hopei, liaoning, shansi, chekiang, kwangtung, kiangsi, sinkiang and ningsia surpassed the national average. sharp rises were reported in peking and shanghai.

china again reaped bumper harvests of summer grain, early rice and industrial crops this year. industrial production has climbed steadily every month. the market is brisk, and prices remain stable.

the increase of urban savings deposits is a measure of the excellent situation in both revolution and production in china and the people's spirit of plain living and hard struggle. more and more families have been depositing in the banks their savings and money laid aside for future use so as to support the socialist construction of the country.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Harvest of Rapeseed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1975)

china reaped a record harvest of rapeseed this year with the area sown to this crop being larger than last year's.

the harvest in hunan, kwangtung, kiangsi, shensi and kansu provinces increased anywhere between 10 and 20 percent over last year, and the increase in the main producing provinces of anhwei, honan and hupeh was 30, 50 and 70 percent respectively. shansi and sinkiang, which used to plant spring rape only, introduced the winter crop last year and reported a 70 percent increase in output this year. liaoning province, where rape was rarely planted before, reaped a good harvest over large areas this year, with the total output more than 11 times that of 1974.

rural cadres and commune members in the rape-growing areas, out of their love for the motherland and the collective, have been actively selling rapeseed to the

state in support of the country's socialist construction. by august 5, the national plan for purchasing rapeseed had been overfulfilled.

guided by the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", rural people's communes in these areas made appropriate arrangements for growing both grain and oil-bearing crops. provinces and regions in southern china carried out large-scale farmland capital construction, improved the farming system and enlarged the rape acreage by planting two crops of rice and one oil-bearing crop a year on the same land in the light of local conditions. anhwei, hupeh and hunan extended the area sown to rape by 120,000 hectares and reaped 84,000 tons more. peasants in northern china grew spring rape on idle land during the winter-spring period with remarkable success. liaoning province alone expanded its spring rape acreage by 120,000 hectares this year.

many communes and brigades have set up scientific experiment groups to cultivate and spread high-yield and early-ripening strains of rape. they have also worked out a cultivation system of multiple cropping, inter-planting and catch-cropping to stagger rape with other crops.

from early spring this year, the rape crop in southern china was hit by long periods of rain and low temperature. rural cadres and commune members intensified field management, with heavy topdressing, intensive hoeing and timely measures to control insect pests. all this helped ensure the sturdy growth of the crop. during harvest time, they seized hold of the few fine days to gather in the crop and thresh and sun the seed.

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

Electronic Industry Thrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

peking now puts out 700 kinds of electronic products as against 80 before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. included are high quality radios, colour television sets, high powered radio transmitters and electronic devices and high-grade precision meters and instruments.

more than 100 items were trial-procuced recently. one of the top products is a one million operations per second electronic computer with integrated circuits. this computer marks another big advance in china's electronic computing technique. others include colour television relay cars and integrated circuits of all sizes.

the workers of the peking electronic industry have since the beginning of this year carried on in a deep-going way the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, and have fulfilled their monthly quotas ahead of time. total output value in the first six months of this year was 17.9 percent higher than in the same period of last year. quality was improved. fiftyfive new products were made and nearly 1,000 technical innovations introduced.

peking's electronic industry has provided equipment for the technical transformation of the mining, metallurgical, power, petroleum and coal industries as well as transport, building construction, commerce and medicine.

at one power station, an electronic computer is used in the operational control of a 100 megawatts gas-turbo generator. the regulation of over 30 technological parameters, which used to be done by hand, is now accomplished entirely by the electronic computer.

among the new items are electronic medical apparatus and instruments. a gas analyser of carbon dioxide trial-produced by the peking analyser plant can trace and measure the carbon concentration of the expired alveolar gas. an ultrasonic nebulizer is used for treating chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and acute infection of the upper respiratory trunk in cor pulmonate. clinical trials show good results. the new scintillation colour scanner equipment trial-manufactured by the peking kungnungping medical apparatus factory displays different count rates with nine colours. it has high sensitivity and good resolution.

guided by the policy "build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands", the peking electronic industry was started from scratch and then grew from small to big. the tungfeng television sets factory, was set up by merging several neighbourhood workshops. it was later expanded and now turns out black-and-white t.v. sets as well as radio-and-television sets. its latest products include the "kunlun" brand cabinet colour radio-and-t.v. sets with 19-inch screens.

peking's electronic industry has grown thanks to the joint efforts of factories, scientific research institutes, colleges and user units. their close cooperation has enabled the industry to meet the needs of various branches of the national economy in a better way.

TRACTOR-TRAILERS

China Successfully Produces Giant Road Tractor-Trailer

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 13, 1975)

china's biggest road tractor-trailer was successfully produced in the southwest china city of chengtu recently.

the 450-ton platform trailer is pulled by two 400 h.p. truck tractors. proved up to standard through loaded mountain road tests, it has now been turned over to the transportation department for use.

the huge platform trailor is designed to meet the conditions of mountainous szechwan province where roads are sometimes full of sharp turns on steep slopes. with heavy loads it has a small turning radius, shows great climbing and obstacle crossing ability and drives smoothly and safely. the trailer is 22.7 metres long and 3.8 metres wide and is mounted on 112 wheels. the height of the wheel axles and the load of the tires can be hydraulically adjusted. each truck tractor is equipped with a 50 kw. electric generator, a high pressure oil pump, an air compressor and a winch with 12-ton tracting force. these help strengthen its braking power, control engine temperature and increase its ability for climbing slopes.

the work of manufacturing was done principally by the szechwan road construction machinery plant and the diesel motor repairing plant -- two small simply equipped plants each with only a few hundred workers

which were set up during the 1958 great leap forward. at first some people were skeptical that they could build such a huge platform trailer. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers criticized the idea of relying only on state assistance and the blind adoration of things foreign. they said: "we must not wait or ask the state to help. we should act like the workers of the taching oilfield and build the platform trailer through self-reliance and hard work." since they did not have any large and modern workshop, the workers erected a bamboo shed on an empty lot and started with simple machines. in building the 400 h.p. truck tractor, their biggest problem was how to make its frame which is 9.28 metres long and weighs over two tons. after careful study, the workers decided to make the frame by riveting and welding channel beams with alloy steel plates. and they succeeded in doing the job that met the standard.

the 450-tons road tractor platform trailer was a product of socialist cooperation. over 40 units in szechwan and other provinces in china contributed their efforts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

China's Hopei Football Team Plays First Friendly Match in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Aug. 12, 1975)

china's hopei football team played its first friendly match in afghanistan with the kabul university team at chazi stadium here today.

among those watching the match were afghan interior minister faiz mohammad, planning minister ali ahmad khuram, vice-president of the afghan olimpic federation zainul abiddin usmani, vice-president of the afghanistan-china friendship association abdul shakour wali and chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere with the guest team winning three to two.

the chinese team led by hsu shao-hua arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to afghanistan.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Foreign Minister U Hla Phone and His Party Visit Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 13, 1975)

u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, and his party wound up their visit to shenyang and left here for a visit to harbin by air this morning.

the burmese foreign minister and his party arrived in shenyang from peking yesterday morning in the company of cheng jui-sheng, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun arrived by the same plane.

foreign minister u hla phone and his party visited the shenyang exhibition hall, the shenyang small

tractor plant and the shenyang transformer factory in the company of yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee. the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by the workers.

yesterday evening, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of burmese foreign minister u hla phone and his party. after the banquet, the distinguished guests attended a performance of acrobatics by the shenyang acrobatic troupe.

upon their arrival in and departure from shenyang, the guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; hu shun-chun, vice-chairman of the shenyang city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang wen-kuei and fei pao-min.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian NUF and RGNU Delegation Led by Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary to Pay Official Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1975)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with his excellency khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, as its leader and his excellency deputy prime minister ieng sary as its deputy leader will come to the people's republic of china on august 15 on an official friendly visit.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome
to Glorious Envoys of Cambodian People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

following
is the text of the "people's daily" editorial of august 15 entitled "a warm welcome to the glorious envoys of the cambodian people":

a delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with deputy prime minister khieu samphan as leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader is due to arrive in peking today on an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. for the first time after winning the great victory in their national liberation war, the fraternal cambodian people are sending their glorious envoys to visit our country. this marks a new development of the friendly relations between china and cambodia. filled with tremendous joy and exceedingly affectionate feelings, the chinese people extend a warmest welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests.

cambodia is a heroic country. the cambodians are an industrious and courageous people. in the national liberation war that lasted more than five years, the cambodian people with a glorious revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism, under the guidance of the revolutionary line, rallied closely round the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, showed dauntless heroism, advanced wave upon wave in bloody battles, finally defeated the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen and won a great, world-shaking victory. the cambodian people's heroic exploits have gone down in the epic of contemporary national liberation wars as a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating a strong and a small nation defeating a big. they are a powerful encouragement to all the oppressed nations and people in the world and an important contribution to the anti-imperialist cause of the people throughout the world. the cambodian people are indeed steeled fighters of the contemporary national liberation struggle. the chinese people are proud to have such heroic comrades-in-arms.

the people have won the war and the war has tempered the people. since nation-wide liberation, the cambodian people have carried forward the revolutionary heroism they displayed in the war years, maintained high revolutionary vigilance, upheld the principle of independence and self-reliance and, "with rifle in one hand and hoe in the other", struggled hard to heal the wounds of war and rebuild their country. they have already made marked achievements in a matter of a few months in

consolidating the revolutionary power, restoring communications lines, developing industrial production, building water conservancy works, reclaiming wasteland, raising agricultural output and improving people's livelihood. cambodia today is a scene of seething activity. its outlook is undergoing daily-deepening changes. in the international arena, cambodia pursues a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, works for the strengthening of friendship and unity with the people of other countries and firmly supports the just struggles of the people of various countries. the royal government of national union of cambodia has won formal recognition from an ever increasing number of countries and its international prestige is rising daily. the chinese people are overjoyed at and inspired by the achievements of the fraternal cambodian people in their struggle to defend and build new cambodia and sincerely wish them new and still greater achievements in their future struggles.

the chinese and cambodian people are comrades-in-arms and brothers. our two people have forged great revolutionary friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism. the cambodian people's great struggle and victory constitute a powerful support to the chinese people. the chinese people will, as always, continue to perform their bounden internationalist duty, firmly support the cambodian people's just struggle and strengthen their unity with the fraternal cambodian people, fight shoulder to shoulder and make common progress.

on its friendly visit, the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia has brought the cambodian people's profound friendship for the chinese people and the new triumphant tidings of the cambodian people's struggle. we are convinced that the current visit will make new contributions to further consolidating and developing the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. we wish the distinguished cambodian guests a successful visit.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Men's Basketball Team Plays
Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

the congolese men's basketball team met the peking team in a friendly match here this evening. the match drew warm applause from 18,000 spectators.

among the spectators were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of departments concerned wei ming, wang wen-chung and keng shih-chung. they met and had a friendly conversation with koumba boucka, leader of the congolese basketball delegation, before the match began.

present were congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua and his wife and embassy officials.

the visitors lost 70:91 to the peking team.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Columnist Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1975)

joselyn hubbard, columnist of the guyana "graphic", wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

while in china, joselyn hubbard visited factories, rural people's communes, water conservancy projects, schools and hospitals as well as sites of historical interest and scenic beauty in peking, yenan, sian, chengchow, linhsien county and shanghai.

CHINA AND JAPAN

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet for Japan's Mayor of Otsu

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1975)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome a japanese visiting delegation led by kozaburo yamada, mayor of otsu city.

present on the host side were chao cheng-hung, president of the federation, and leading members of departments concerned sung chung, hsu yin-sheng, li fu-teh and liu shang-wen.

the visiting delegation arrived here by air yesterday for a discussion of the matters relating to an asian table tennis union coaches conference for technical exchange and for a friendly visit to china. it will soon leave for shanghai and hangchow before returning home.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 13, 1975)

mauritanian president moktar ould daddah yesterday received all members of the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by yang chi and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

after the reception, president daddah gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation.

the delegation arrived here on a friendly visit to mauritania on august 7 at the invitation of the mauritania-china friendship association.

during its stay in the country, the delegation was received respectively by da ould sidi baiba, president of the national assembly; sall abdoul aziz, secretary for information and organization of the permanent committee of the national political bureau of the mauritanian people's party; ahmed ould mohamed salah, minister of the interior; and hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs.

mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association, gave a dinner in honour of the delegation on august 7.

the delegation visited the capital of nouakchott and the sixth regional capital of rosso.

on august 11, chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

the chinese delegation left here for egypt this morning.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ambassador to China Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1975)

nyandwi tharcisse, rwandan ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the rwandan national football team.

present at the reception were all members of the rwandan national football team led by gatanazi athanase.

among the guests were tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, and lu ting, leading member of the chinese football association, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

gatanazi athanase and lu ting proposed toasts at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they wished constant development of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of their two countries.

while in china, the rwandan national football team played friendly matches in peking, lanchow, sian and chengchow. the rwandan friends will leave peking for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Rowing Team Leaves Spain for Home

(NCNA-English Madrid, Aug. 12, 1975)

the chinese rowing team led by wang yueh-yao left here for home today.

the chinese team participated in the fourth sanabria international rowing tournament on august 10.

it arrived here on august 6 after taking part in the 12th world rowing championships in belgrade from july 31 to august 2.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china left his post for home today.

Tanzanian National Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

the tanzanian national track and field team led by raphael augustino kubaga left here for home by air this evening after a visit to china.

while in china, the tanzanian team toured peking, kansu and shanghai and had friendly matches.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese and DRVN Vice Premiers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and leader of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were ly ban, deputy leader of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, nguyen xuan trang, member of the delegation and member of the state planning commission, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and nguyen hung dinh, dinh van tram, hoang tuan, le kim lang, phan dien and dinh van tinh.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, yuan pao-hua, vice-minister of the state planning commission, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including wei yu-ming, liang feng, kao chien-chung and kao lu.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming DRVN Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, hosted a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and with ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, as deputy leader.

among the guests were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, as well as diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

speaking at the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "with the complete liberation of south viet nam, we are very glad to have this happy reunion here and talk amicably about the victory and our friendship."

he pointed out: "the great victory of the national liberation war of the vietnamese people is of great international significance and historic importance. "filled with great joy over the complete liberation of south viet nam, the vietnamese people in the north have displayed the spirit of self-reliance, working hard in production, launched labour emulation and actively built socialism. productivity in various economic departments has further increased. great numbers of industrial and mining enterprises fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans for the first half of this year. many major production departments have reached or surpassed the pre-war level of production. encouraging and remarkable achievements have been won on the industrial and agricultural fronts.

"displaying the spirit as masters of their own country and determined to rebuild their country," the vice-premier said: "the vietnamese people in the south have surmounted every difficulty to heal the wounds of war and rehabilitate and develop production, and thus quickly stabilized the people's livelihood, met the needs of the market and achieved positive success."

he stressed: "we heartily rejoice at the above-mentioned achievements of our fraternal vietnamese people. we wish you new and still greater victories in the course of consolidating the fruits of victory, building the motherland and surmounting all difficulties on your way forward."

vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out: "the present international situation is excellent. the situation in indochina is even more inspiring. the cambodian people's victory, the vietnamese people's victory, and the lao people's victory are the heaviest blows dealt at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. under this favourable situation, the people of various countries, particularly the third world countries, will certainly make greater efforts to persevere in unity and struggle and win new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

"under the correct leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, the chinese people are deepening the nation-wide mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. inspired

by the fighting tasks set at the tenth party congress and the fourth national people's congress, they are fighting with confidence to fulfil the fourth five-year plan and proceeding to 'accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world'.

"the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades and brothers sharing weal and woe. we have all along sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggles. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggles of the vietnamese people. we are convinced that the vietnamese people, who have already won the great victory in the national liberation war, will certainly be able to build their country into a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous country."

vice-premier le thanh nghi said the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam is paying a friendly visit to the people's republic of china at a time shortly after the vietnamese people won complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and are jubilantly and confidently entering a glorious new era in the vietnamese revolution.

"this is a splendid manifestation of the unfailing friendship and unity among the people of viet nam and china," he added.

"viet nam and china are close, socialist and fraternal neighbours. the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people is closely linked with the revolutionary cause of the chinese people," vice-premier le thanh nghi said. "the people of our two countries have both experienced trials and tribulations. we have always supported, helped and encouraged each other both in times of hardship and victory."

"the vietnamese people are proud to have as their close comrades and brothers the chinese people who always regard it their bounden internationalist duty to give support and assistance to the vietnamese people's revolutionary cause," he added.

"the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and people have unswervingly and consistently treasured the great friendship and militant unity among our two peoples and made ceaseless efforts to foster it so that it will be constantly strengthened and developed," vice-premier le thanh nghi said.

praising the chinese people for their victories in socialist revolution and construction, he said:

"the vietnamese people cordially wish the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, new and still greater victories in the cause of building the people's republic of china into a strong and prosperous country with a modern industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology.

"the complete victory we vietnamese people won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has put an end to the fiery period of struggle in the vietnamese revolution and opened a new period full of bright hopes, just as the last teaching of president ho chi minh: build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam. the course the people of our whole nation just had traversed is replete with hardships and difficulties, sacrifices and brilliant victories. the road forward will be likewise replete with difficulties, yet it is one radiant with infinite brightness. we vietnamese are facing countless heavy and important new tasks."

he said: "the whole vietnamese people are determined to develop the spirit of revolutionary heroism, self supporting and hard striving. we will make efforts to overcome the aftermath of war, rehabilitate and develop economy, develop culture, engage in national construction and stabilize and improve the people's livelihood."

present at the banquet were li chiang, minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; yuan pao-hua, vice-minister of the state planning commission; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries; and huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.